The Altoona Tribune.

M'CRUM & DERN, [INDEPENDENT IN EVERYTHING.] EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

VOL. 7. ALTOONA, PA., THURSDAY, AUGUST 28, 1862. NO. 30.

THE ALTOONA TRIBUNE.

M'CRUM,.....H. C. DERN.
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

...annum, payable invariably in advance,..... $1.50.
...papers discontinued at the expiration of the time ...

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

	1 insertion	2 do.	3 do.
...inch,.....	$ 25	$ 37½	$ 50
...square (8 lines),.....	50	75	1 00
...do 16 "	1 00	1 50	2 00
...do 24 "	1 50	2 50	2 50

...three weeks and less than three months, 25 cents ...square for each insertion.

	3 months.	6 months.	1 year.
...lines or less.....	$ 1 50	$ 3 00	$ 5 00
...square.....	2 50	4 00	7 00
...do.....	4 00	6 00	10 00
...do.....	5 00	8 00	12 00
...do.....	6 00	10 00	14 00
...half a column.....	10 00	14 00	20 00
...one column.....	14 00	25 00	40 00

Administrators and Executors Notices..... 1 75
Merchants advertising by the year, three squares, with liberty to change..... 10 00
Professional or Business Cards, not exceeding 8 lines with paper, per year..... 5 00
Communications of a political character or individual interest will be charged according to the above rates.
Advertisements not marked with the number of insertions desired, will be continued till forbid and charged according to the above terms.
Business notices five cents per line for every insertion.
Obituary notices exceeding ten line, fifty cents a square.

BALTIMORE LOCK HOSPITAL

ESTABLISHED AS A REFUGE FROM QUACKERY

The Only Place Where a Cure Can be Obtained.

DR. JOHNSON has discovered the most Certain, Speedy and only Effectual Remedy in the world for all Private Diseases, Weakness of the Back and Kidneys, Strictures, Affections of the Kidneys and Bladder, Involuntary Discharges, Impotency, General Debility, Nervousness, Dyspepsy, Languor, Low Spirits, Confusion of Ideas, Palpitation of the Heart, Timidity, Tremblings, Dimness of Sight or Giddiness, Disease of the Head, Throat, Nose or Skin, Affections of the Liver, Lungs, Stomach or Bowels—those Terrible disorders arising from the Secret Habits of Youth—those SECRET and solitary practices more fatal to their victims than the song of Syrens to the Mariners of Ulysses, blighting their most brilliant hopes or anticipations, rendering marriage &c., impossible.

YOUNG MEN

especially, who have become the victims of Solitary Vice, that dreadful and destructive habit which annually sweeps to untimely grave thousands of Young Men of the most exalted talents and brilliant intellect, who might otherwise have entranced listening Senates with the thunders of eloquence, or waked to ecstasy the living lyre, may call with full confidence.

MARRIAGE.

Married Persons, or Young Men contemplating marriage, being aware of physical weakness, Organic debility, deformity, &c., speedily cured.

He who places himself under the care of Dr. J. may religiously confide in his honor as a gentleman, and confidently rely upon his skill as a physician.

ORGANIC WEAKNESS

Immediately Cured, and full Vigor Restored.

Those Distressing Affection—which renders Life miserable and marriage impossible—is the penalty paid by the victims of improper indulgence. Young persons are too apt to commit excesses from not being aware of the dreadful consequences that may ensue. Now, who that understands the subject will pretend to deny that the power of reproduction is lost sooner by those falling into improper habits than by the prudent? Besides being deprived the pleasure of healthy offspring, the most serious and destructive symptoms to both body and mind arise. The system becomes Deranged, the Physical and Mental Functions Weakened, Loss of Procreative Power, Nervous Irritability, Dyspepsia, Palpitation of the Heart, Indigestion, Constitutional Debility, a Wasting of the Frame, Cough, Consumption, Decay and Death.

OFFICE, NO. 7 SOUTH FREDERICK STREET,

first hand side going from Baltimore street, a few doors from the corner. Fail not to observe name and number. Letters must be post paid and contain a stamp. The Doctor's Diplomas hang in his office.

A CURE WARRANTED IN TWO DAYS.

No Mercury or Nauseous Drugs.

DR. JOHNSON,

Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, Graduate from one of the most eminent Colleges in the United States, and the greater part of whose life has been spent in the hospitals of London, Paris, Philadelphia and elsewhere, has effected some of the most astonishing cures that were ever known; many troubled with ringing in the head and ears when asleep, great nervousness, being alarmed at sudden sounds, bashfulness, with frequent blushing, attended sometimes with derangement of mind, were cured immediately.

TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE.

Dr. J. addresses all those who have injured themselves by improper indulgence and solitary habits, which ruin both body and mind, unfitting them for either business, study, society or marriage.

These are some of the sad and melancholy effects produced by early habits of youth, viz: Weakness of the Back and Limbs, Pains in the Head, Dimness of Sight, Loss of Muscular Power, Palpitation of the Heart, Dyspepsy, Nervous Irritability, Derangement of the Digestive Functions, General Debility, Symptoms of Consumption, &c.

MENTALLY.—The fearful effects of the mind are much to be dreaded—Loss of Memory, Confusion of Ideas, Depression of Spirits, Evil-Forebodings, Aversion to Society, Self-Distrust, Love of Solitude, Timidity, &c., are some of the evils produced.

THOUSANDS of persons of all ages can now judge what is the cause of their declining health, losing their vigor, becoming weak, pale, nervous and emaciated, having a singular appearance about the eyes, cough and symptoms of Consumption.

YOUNG MEN

Who have injured themselves by a certain practice indulged in when alone, a habit frequently learned from evil companions, or at school, the effects of which are fatally felt, even when asleep, and if not cured renders marriage impossible, and destroys both mind and body, should apply immediately.

What a pity that a young man, the hope of his country, the darling of his parents, should be snatched from all prospects and enjoyments of life, by the consequence of deviating from the path of nature, and indulging in a certain secret habit. Such persons MUST, before contemplating

MARRIAGE,

reflect that a sound mind and body are the most necessary requisites to promote connubial happiness. Indeed, without these, the journey through life becomes a weary pilgrimage; the prospect hourly darkens to the view; the mind becomes shadowed with despair and filled with the melancholy reflection that the happiness of another becomes blighted with our own.

DISEASE OF IMPRUDENCE.

What the misguided and imprudent votary of pleasure finds that he has imbibed the seeds of this painful disease, it too often happens that an ill-timed sense of shame, or dread of discovery, deters him from applying to those who, from education and respectability, can alone be depended on, delaying till the constitutional symptoms of this horrid disease make their appearance, such as ulcerated sore throat, diseased nose, nocturnal pains in the head and limbs, dimness of sight, deafness, nodes on the shin bones and arms, blotches on the head, face and extremities, progressing with frightful rapidity, till at last the palate of the mouth or the bones of the nose fall in, and the victim of this awful disease becomes a horrid object of commiseration, till death puts a period to his dreadful sufferings, by sending him to "that Undiscovered Country from whence no traveller returns."

It is a *melancholy fact* that thousands fall victims to this terrible disease, owing to the unskillfulness of ignorant pretenders, who, by the use of that *Deadly Poison, Mercury*, ruin the constitution and make the residue of life miserable.

STRANGERS

Trust not your lives, or health to the care of the many ignorant and Worthless Pretenders, destitute of knowledge, name or character, who copy Dr. Johnston's advertisements, or style themselves, in the newspapers, regularly Educated Physicians, incapable of Curing, they keep you trifling month after month, taking their filthy and poisonous compounds, or as long as the smallest fee can be obtained, and in despair, leave you with ruined health to sigh over your galling disappointment.

Dr. Johnston is the only Physician advertising.

His credential or diplomas always hang in his office.

His remedies or treatment are unknown to all others, prepared from a life spent in the great hospitals of Europe, the first in the country and a more extensive *Private Practice* than any other Physician in the world.

INDORSEMENT OF THE PRESS.

The many thousands cured at this institution, year after year, and the numerous important Surgical operations performed by Johnston, witnessed by the reporters of the "Sun," "Clipper," and many other papers, notices of which have appeared again and again before the public, besides his standing as a gentlemen of character and responsibility, is a sufficient guarantee to the afflicted.

SKIN DISEASES SPEEDILY CURED.

No letters received unless post-paid and containing a stamp to be used on the reply. Persons writing should state age and send portion of advertisement describing symptoms. Persons writing should be particular in directing their letters to this Institution, in the following manner:

JOHN M. JOHNSTON, M. D.,
Of the Baltimore Lock Hospital, Maryland.

Choice Poetry.

WHAT I LIKE.

BY COUSIN MAX CARPETON.

I like a sunny morning,
And sunny faces too.
I like to meet with old friends,
And sometimes meet with "new."
I like sweet songs at twilight,
When the sunset's in the west,
I like them all, but still, my friends,
They're not what I like *best*.

I like to watch the moonlight,
I like to cull sweet flowers,
I like to dance, when music
Fills up the golden hours.
I like to build air castles,
When all the world's at rest,
Yes, these I like; but still you know
I do not like them *best*.

I like to go to meeting;
When I've got something new,
I like to go in pretty lace,
And sit in the front pew:
I like to eat pine ice cream—
If it must be confessed;
All these I like; but, after all,
I do not like them *best*.

I like a nice flirtation,
In some cool shady spot;
I like a beau to fan me,
When the weather's rather hot.
I like to go to parties,
In witching splendor dress'd—
Indeed I do—but still good folks,
I do not like it *best*.

But listen! I know some one,
With such a dashing air,
And such a splendid moustache!
And *such* sweet curling hair!
Who says this hand and heart will
Make him, oh! so blest:
So I'll be Mrs. Someone—
And THAT'S what I like *best*.

Select Miscellany.

THE POLICY OF EMANCIPATION.

WORDS OF A TRUE DEMOCRAT.

LETTER FROM ROBERT DALE OWEN.

To Hon. Edward M. Stanton, Secretary of War.

My political antecedents are known to you. Always a Democrat, but never a pro-slavery Democrat; opposed in principle and feeling, from my youth up, to human slavery, but believing, until recently, that in the interests of liberty itself, it was the part of wisdom in the North to abstain from interference with the danger-fraught domestic institution of the South, and to trust to time for its eradication: opposed, with a hereditary aversion to war, I was willing before the sword was drawn to make any honorable concessions that might avert its horrors.

But political convulsions bring with them great lessons and new duties. War would not, under Divine economy, have been permitted as in all past ages it has been, if it had not its mission. But to attain the good it brings, we must recognize its necessities.

No civil war of proportions so gigantic as that now raging ever existed in the world before. It differs from all others, both in the results sure to ensure from its protraction beyond a brief period, and in the conditions under which, out of evil, it may enervate in good. In calculating these, time is an essessial element.

Seven or eight hundred millions are spent. At the best, as much more is likely to go. Two thousands millions or upwards is not an improbable total. That is half the national debt of England; and the interest on it (probably at almost double the rate she pays) will make our annual burden nearly equal to hers. If the war lasts three years longer, these figures may be doubled. It must not last three years longer, unless we are willing to risk national bankruptcy.

How is it to be terminated?

By concession? That is no longer in our power. We can buy a truce, a pause, by concession to the South; nothing more.

By force of arms, then? But if by force, it must be quickly done. Delay is defeat.

And it must be effectually done. After one such war the nation may revive, its energies still classic; solvent still, and respected. A second will ruin it financially, to say nothing of worse ruin.—To save the country, then, the war must not terminate without a sufficient guaranty against its resumption.

How can the war be quickly and effectually terminated? What guaranty is sufficient that it will not be resumed?

Gradually, as this contest proceeded, have I been approaching the conviction that there is but one such guaranty; the emancipation of negro slaves throughout this Continent. Perhaps—but as to this I am less certain—that measure is the only sure means of terminating, quickly and effectually, this war. The recent reverse under General McClellan, the scattered rebel fires daily bursting forth in States which our forces had already overrun, the fact that we are fighting against brave men of our own race, all increase the probability that we must deprive the South of a legal right to its four millions of laborers, before we can succeed against their masters in a reasonable time and in an effectual manner.

I am not an advocate of revolutionary short-cuts out of a difficulty. I am not in favor of violating the Constitution by way of escaping a danger. There might be immediate advantage, but the precedent is replete with peril.

Could slavery have been abolished, by Northern action, while peace yet existed between the North and South, without a violation of the Constitution? In other words, without a revolutionary act?—Clearly not. Can slavery be eradicated now in war without such violation? If emancipation be necessary to insure the permanent peace and safety of our Government, and if we are willing to pay to all loyal slave owners a reasonable price for their slaves, clearly yes.

For no principle in law is better established than this: That when important public interests demand it, private property may be taken at a fair appraisement, for public use. The opening of a street in improving a city, the running of a railroad, are held in this and in other civilized countries, to be objects of sufficient importance to justify what the French law calls, "*Appropriation forcee pour caused' utillite publique.*"

But of importance how utterly trivial is the opening of a street or of a railroad compared to the preservation, in its integrity, of the greatest Republic on earth.

Ought we to declare general emancipation, coupled with a provision for the payment, to all loyal slave holders, of the fairly appraised value of their slaves? This question resolves itself into another: Have things gone so far that the Union, in its peaceful integrity and negro slavery within its borders, can no longer co-exist? That is THE GREAT QUESTION OF THE DAY. I think it must be answered, and now, in the affirmative. Every month that passes is converting hundreds of thousands of moderate, conservative and peace-loving men to the same opinion. They despair of sectional friendship or national peace, until the teeming cause of mortal hatred and civil war is rooted out forever.

Have we the means of paying loyal slave owners a fair price for their slaves? If we act now, before a protracted contest has exhausted our resources, yes. If we wait the termination of a three or four years war, very certainly, no.

In that price, deportation must not be estimated. The South asserts that negro slaves are indispensable to her. That is only so far true that she does absolutely need hired negro workmen, and ought not to be deprived of them. Her agriculture would for a time be ruined without them. But no good man desires a settlement under which any section of our country would even be temporarily ruined.

Nor can it be doubted that the South, however strong her prejudices and traditions in favor of owing her laborers, has herself been brought, by the perils of the hour, to think seriously of a change of system as the only means left her to obtain aid and comfort from Europe. Nor can all her leaders be wholly blind to the fact that such a change of system would advance, in the end, beyond calculation, her material prosperity.

Suppose a declaration to the effect that the Government, urged by the necessity of self-preservation, takes at a fair valuation the slave property of the South. Will such a declaration cause a negro insurrection and indiscriminate assassination of whites throughout the Slave States? The result so far has clearly shown that the negro, mild and long suffering, and often attached to his owner, is little disposed to resist, under an organization of his own. Once assured of freedom, he will gradually join our cause—that is all. He can then be hired as a laborer or soldier, as may seem fit—payment being made for him, if his master proves to be loyal, and his services being confiscated, if these are due to a rebel. In all this we are clearly in our right.

Look now at the question in its foreign aspect, under the changes of European intervention. Be those changes great or small, intervention may occur, and that erelong.

If it occur, its character will chiefly depend upon what shall have been the antecedent action of our Government in regard to slavery.

If, previously to such intervention, we have issued a general declaration of emancipation, then we shall stand before Europe as the champions of human liberty, while our enemies will be regarded as the advocate of human servitude. Public opinion in England, in France and throughout Europe generally, will then prevent the respective Governments from intervening, except it be in our favor. No European Government dare place itself in the attitude of a slavery protector.

If, on the contrary, we shall have left the issue as it now stands, our policy indicated only by the Confiscation act, not broadly and boldly announced, and more especially if the South, desparing of saving her favorite institution, concedes, as the price of foreign recognition and support, a voluntary system of gradual emancipation—not at all an unlikely move—then the sympathy of public opinion throughout Europe will be with the South, and will sustain any action in her favor.

Think, too, in such an event, how false our position! how low we shall have fallen in the eyes of the world! how unenviable the place we shall occupy in history through all time!

It is idle gasconade to say, thus situated, we can delay Europe. Let the South, by conceding emancipation, secure the sympathy and permanent services of her four millions of laborers, without action of ours: then throw into the scale against us the thirty millions of England, the forty millions of France—and who shall say how many tens of millions besides?—and what chance for success, or reputation, shall we have, struggling for nothing nobler than self-existence, in equivocal attitude before the world, matched against opponents who shall have forestalled us and assumed the initiative of progress?

While the contest assumes no higher character than that of a portion of a great nation desiring a separation from the mother country and forcibly casting off its authority, what more sympathy can we expect from Europe than we ourselves gave to Spain when she lost Mexico, or to Mexico when Texas struck for independence? Until the issue is changed, so that the great question of human liberty becomes involved in it, we must expect from European powers at the best only indifference; coupled probably with the feeling that as Mexico, succeeded against Spain and Texas against Mexico, so will a Southern Confederacy finally maintain itself against us.

That a declaration of emancipation was not issued a year ago, I do not regret. Great changes must mature in public opinion before they can be safely carried out. Extreme measures, to be justified and to be effectual, must often be preceded by long-tried conciliation. Yet in national emergencies it may be as dangerous to disappoint as to anticipate public opinion. And I confess my fears for the result if decisive measures are longer delayed.

Stand where we are we cannot: and to go on is less dangerous than to retrace our steps. We ought never to have proposed emancipation with compensation to loyal slave-owners nor declared to the disloyal as by law we have, that their slaves shall be liberated without compensation, if we did not intend to follow out the policy we commenced. We have incurred the odium; let us reap the benefit.

Nor do I perceive how we can free the slaves of rebels, yet reasonably expect to retain slavery in the border States, even in case they persist in refusing the offer of the President. Having intervened so far, extirpation of slavery, the only effectual policy, becomes the safest also.

All men in the North will not acquiesce. Neither did all acquiesce when the war was commenced; yet who that is loyal opposes it now? And what would have been the result had we waited, ere we commenced the war, for unanimity?

Some will fall off. So be it! There is small loss in that. And there is some to gain. Better an open enemy than a worthless friend. It is time that men were taking sides. As things now stand I see no use in conciliating the half loyal. He who is not for us is against us.

I think the people are ready. I believe that the loyal citizens of the North, with such small proportion of exceptions as in radical national changes must be disregarded are to-day prepared for emancipation. They have paid for it in treasure, in blood; not by their opinion. They feel that the sacrifices they have made, are too vast to have been incurred, except in purchase of a great pledge of perpetual safety and peace.

Reflecting men feel too, that such a pledge is a national, not merely a northern, necessity. The South, exhausted and suffering, needs it to the full as much as we. She will soon perceive, if she does not already, that two parts of one nation, or even two coterminous nations, can never again exist in amity on this continent, one slave and the other free. She cannot but see that fugitive-slave law difficulties if no others existed, would suffice to prevent this.

It is not the question whether a paper declaration, easily issued, will or will not be followed by a thousand practical difficulties. The uprooting of an ancient and gigantic abuse always involves such. Nor should we be called upon to predict in advance (for who can entirely foresee?) how each of these will ultimately be solved. The true question is, whether greater difficulties, even insuperable ones, do not beset any other policy. Pressed home as we are, to avoid obstacle is impossible. We can but select the least formidable. The lives of the best of us are spent in choosing between evils.

When dangers surround us, we must walk, in a measure, by faith. Let us do what we can, and leave to God the issue. We may best trust to Him when we enter His path of progress. He aids those who walk in it.

I feel assured that final success awaits us in pursuing such a path. And I see no other road out of the darkness.

ROBERT DALE OWEN.

New York, July 23, 1862.

From the Philadelphia North American.

THE HISTORY OF A HUNDRED DOLLAR SUBSCRIPTION.

Among the sums contributed to the Citizens' Bounty fund, it will be seen, there is included $100 from "A Citizen," through Marshal Millward. The circumstances under which the subscription was made are these.

The other day Marshal Millward was riding up Fifth street in a passenger car, past the Buttonwood street hospital. As he neared the hospital building, he saw seated in front of the building a man connected with the history of the institution, whose name has been closely mixed up with that of the notorious female secessionist, Mrs. Emilie, and who has been charged with doing far greater good to rebel prisoners in the hospital than to invalid soldiers of the Union.

The man was evidently ill at ease, as his eye caught that of the Marshal. He had been probably expecting an arrest; and as a friend sitting by him said "The Marshal must be coming for you," the Marshal overheard the remark, and at the same time witnessed its effects. The Marshal, having a few minutes' leisure, alighted from the car, drew on a solemn face, and walked up to the man. "I told you so, Bill," said his friend. "He's come for you."

"Have you come for me, Mr. Millward?"

"I have, sir," said the Marshal.

The appearance of the man's face, as the Marshal said this, was piteous to behold.

He was at last about to accompany the Marshal, when a sudden thought struck him, "I won't go sir," said he, until I see your authority. You *can't* arrest me without the proper warrant."

The Marshal, in an inside breast pocket, carried a large envelope just received from Gov. Curtin, inclosing his commission to take the militia enrollment under the new conscription act. It was a formidable looking document, with red seals about the diameter of half pound weights.

Keeping a straight face with great difficulty, the Marshal showed the seal of the document—which was not read—when the man's friend said to him, "It's no use, you'll have to go."

The man at this point seemed beside himself. He jumped upon the chair, elevated both his arms, and proclaimed himself a Union man in every sense of the word.

"Come," said the Marshal, "its of no use. Get your hat and come on. I have no time to waste."

"Can't I go home first, and tell my people?" he asked.

"Yes, sir, after you accompany me."

"Where are you going to take me." the man pleaded, obviously thinking of a casemate in Fort Delaware.

"Well," said the Marshal, suddenly changing his tone and manner, "I guess now we'll quietly go across the street, where that sign says 'cool lager beer.' This is a hot day, and lager is a good drink when the thermometer ranges high."

The man look puzzled, but followed the Marshal, his friend accompanying. The trio partook of beer and then went to the man's private office. The Marshal gradually allowed him to understand that thus far he had no warrant for him. The man, now reassured in his mind, complained very much of the stigma's affixed to him as a secession sympathizer, denounced the papers for using his name, and commenced reaffirming his devotion to the Union in very decided terms.

"Why don't you give something to the bounty fund, then?" asked the Marshal. "If these things said about you are untrue, why don't you try to show them so?"

"I *will* make a donation, Mr. Millward, come up and see me on Saturday, and I'll get you to give $100 in for me."

"Oh, pshaw, that isn't the thing," said the Marshal, "If you mean what you say give it *now*."

"I will," said the man; "I'll give it to at once," and he producod a bran new hundred dollar note, which he gave to Mr. Millward, and which Mr Millward handed over to the fund.

But this isn't all. The reader may remember that some time ago a batch of rebel prisoners, after recovering at this hospital, were each provided with a satchel, containing a handsome outfit of apparel and toilet articles, to take with them to Fort Delaware. Among these prisoners, and the one most munificently endowed in this way, was the rebel nurse who had so long been employed in the hospital against the remonstrances of the Union wounded. Against the walls of this man's office, in which the Marshal was now sitting, lay a number of these satchels, apparently well filled. At this very moment a poor German opened the door pleading for charity. He had been taken prisoner from the rebel army, into which he was impressed. He had gladly taken the oath of allegiance, and was liberated. He was ragged, dirty and wretched. He bore a letter from General Montgomery, which he now presented, recommending him to the proprietor of said office.

"There said the hundred dollar man to the Marshal, as he gave him two dollars, "don't you see how these people are sent to me?"

"Yes, but he is not secesh. He is not the kind of men that you give outfits to." Then turning to the German, the Marshal asked—

"Why don't you dress better? Where are your good clothes?"

"Goot clothes? I ish got no clothes but dese rags!"

"No money?"

"Not von sinkle cent, und mine family ish up in Buffalo all lying sick."

"Why don't you give him one of these bags?" said the Marshal.

"The bags are not mine. They are sent here by friends of the wounded rebels. Captain Gibson says that such kindnesses to rebels are perfectly proper."

The Marshal took one of the bags from the hook and examined its contents. It was a very large and shiny leather bag. Upon the outside was painted "C. S. Smith, C. S. A." It contained a new dressing-gown, two fine white shirts, two undershirts of fine material, a new felt hat, a coat, a bar of scented soap, towels, brush and comb. It was an outfit of the kind good enough for a gentleman to take on a long journey.

"Shall I give him this?" asked the Marshal, the German's eyes glistening as he spoke at the prospect of clean clothing—a prospect that the poor wretch appeared not to have realized for at least six months.

"I told you they were not mine," said the man.

"Then I'll take the responsibility." Saying which Marshal Millward cut off the name, and handed the bag to the German. The sickly face of the Teuton lighted up with a beam of gratitude more eloquent than words, and then he went on his way rejoicing.

The Marshal, we learn, has just obtained possession of certain correspondence shedding a great deal of light upon the history of the secessionists, male and female, who have figured so efficiently in feasting the rebels, and in treating with contempt and contumely the wounded Union soldiers in this particular hospital.

AN INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR DYSENTERY AND PROTRACTED DIARRHEA.—The following simple remedy, long known in family practice, was recently tried in the camp of the New York Twenty-second Regiment, where there were from eighty to a hundred cases daily of dysentery, and with rapid cures in every case:

Recipe: In a tea cup half full of vinegar, dissolve as much salt as it will take up, leaving a little excess of salt at the bottom of the cup. Pour boiling water upon the solution till the cup is two-thirds or three-quarters full. A scum will arise to the surface which must be removed, and the solution allowed to cool.

Dose: Table spoonful three times a day till relieved.

☞ Daniel Webster said; "Small is the sum that is required to patronize a newspaper, and amply repaid is its patron, I care not how humble and unpretending the gazettee he takes. It is next to impossible to fill a sheet without putting into it something that is worthy the subscription price. Every parent whose son is away from home at School, should supply him with a newspaper. I well remember what a marked difference there was between those who had access to newspapers and those who had not.—Other things being equal, the first were always superior to the last in debate, composition and general intelligence."

SEX OF AN EGG.—M. Genin lately addressed the Paris Academie des Sciences on this subject. The French savan affirms that he is now able after having studied the subject for upwards of three years, to state with assurance that all eggs containing the germ of males have wrinkles on their smaller ends, while female eggs are smooth at the extremities. Now breeders of fowls can secure their future cocks and hens in such proportions as may suit their tastes or their wants.

☞ Men have no right to live and breathe under a Government they are seeking to destroy. Let our rebels lay that truth to their souls.

☞ He who does the most in the cause of the Union is the best servant of God and the best friend of mankind.

☞ People often spend half their lives in contracting maladies, and the other half in trying to get rid of them.

☞ A woman should consider her heart as licensed, like an omnibus, not to carry more than a dozen inside.

☞ Many a man's tongue is as a two-edged sword, one of the edges cutting his friends, and the other himself.

☞ Misers take as much care of their money as if they owned it, and use as little as if they did not.

Altoona Tribune.

ALTOONA, PA.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 28, 1862.

The News.

For several days past the War Department has suppressed all official information in reference to late movements of the army, and Gen. Pope has dismissed all newspaper correspondents from his command, consequently we have but little news upon which we can place any reliance. We know however that Gen. Pope has fallen back to the North side of the Rappahannock, and formed a junction with the forces of Gens. McClellan and Burnside, and that they are now prepared for any movement the rebels may make, and are also preparing to advance upon the rebels should the latter not show fight. There was considerable skirmishing during Gen. Pope's retreat, with losses and advantages on both sides. A late report stated that the rebels held Warrenton and that Gens. Lee and Jackson were at Sulphur Springs, about six miles from Warrenton, with a force of 80,000 of their best men, and with these they intended to make a raid into Maryland, by way of Harper's Ferry, but the arrival of McClellan's forces rendered that a rather hazardous undertaking. A later despatch says that our army attacked the rebels at Warrenton, on Sunday last, and drove them from the place. Another account states that Gen. Sigel captured a whole rebel brigade. He permitted some three or four regiments to cross a bridge and then battered down the bridge with his artillery, after which he made a descent upon them killing some four hundred and taking the remainder prisoners. The rebel cavalry made an attack upon Pope's wagon train, at Cartlett's Station, and gained possession of some 600 wagons. They tried to fire them, but a heavy rain falling at the time they could not get them to burn. Only six wagons, two of which belonged to sutlers, were destroyed. Col. Kane, and 200 of the Bucktails were taken prisoners while guarding a baggage train, but Col. K, and a number of his men, afterwards managed to escape, in the darkness of the night and the fearful storm which raged at the time.

What may be looked for next we cannot conjecture, but we think the number of men massed in front of and around Washington, is sufficient to accomplish something of a decided nature.

THE POSTAL CURRENCY.—The new postal currency went into circulation, in Washington, on Thursday last, and it should be along here about this time. The bills are about quarter as large as Treasury Notes, and are of four denominations: five, ten, twenty-five and fifty cents respectively. They are issued in sheets of twenty for the fives and tens, and sixteens for the twenty-fives and fiftys, perforated like postage stamps, so as to be easily separable. All are formed of five and ten cent stamps, the fives and tens each consisting of a single stamp with a large circle on each side containing the Roman numerals V or X in geometrical lathework. The twenty-fives and fiftys are made by over-lapping five or ten cent stamps. The groundwork of the fives and twenty-fives is yellow to prevent photographing, which would be easy with the brown stamp alone, and they are printed on the best bank note paper. The green of the tens and fiftys is not readily susceptible of photographing. Of the daily issue 20,000 bills will be fives, 20,000 tens, 32,000 twenty-fives, and 32,000 fiftys. The public must be cautious when separating this currency, and not mutilate the notes, as their receipt and redemption by the Treasury are subject to the same regulations now in force for United States notes, namely: if any part of the note is missing a proportionate amount is deducted from the nominal value.

Important from the Southwest.

CAIRO, August 24.

The steamer Acacia ran on a snag sixty miles below Memphis, at one o'clock on Thursday morning, and sank in a few minutes. She had 150 passengers, six of whom were ladies, and also a cargo of 75 tons of sutlers' goods. In five minutes after striking she capsized, and the upper deck floating off, many of the passengers clung to it and were saved.

Fully one-half of the passengers were in their berths asleep, and were lost. Most of the passengers were soldiers returning to their regiments. A number of the survivers have arrived at Helena.—Not less than seventy-five or eighty persons perished. The captain and most of the crew were saved. The list of the lost has not yet been received.

The Jackson *Mississippian* says that the Federal ram Sumpter grounded opposite Bayou Sara.—The authorities demanded her surrender, but the crew and stores were put on the transports, and the Sumpter blown up.

Orders have been issued forbidding the traveling of civilians over the Mobile and Ohio Railroad.

A telegram from Smithland says that Hopkinsville, Ky., was taken on Friday by the rebel Johnson with 400 men, and that he is now moving on Smithland.

Gen. Rosencrans Moving.

ST. LOUIS, August 25.

The *Democrat* learns that Gen. Rosencrans, with an army of 30,000 to 40,000 men proceeded, on Thursday, southwest towards Junction, where about 16,000 rebels are lying under Armstrong.

Price is at Lupelo on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, with a force estimated at 25,000. It is probable that on being threatened Price and Armstrong will continue to give Rosencrans battle. The withdrawal of the forces under Rosencrans does not leave Corinth exposed, as enough remain for all emergencies. We shall likely have stirring news from Gen. Grant's army in a few days.

BITTEN BY A SNAKE.—Maggie Kemmerling, of this place, aged about fourteen years, while out gathering berries, on Armstrong's ridge, on Wednesday last, was bitten in the foot by a blowing viper, close to which she incautiously stepped. A dog which was by her immediately seized and killed that, as well as another viper close by. The mother of the girl applied one of the dead snakes to the wound, to draw the poison from the foot, but, it would seem, with indifferent success. After they returned to town medical aid was summoned, but although a week has elapsed, the girl still lies in a precarious condition.—*Lewistown Democrat.*

President's Reply to Horace Greeley.

A few days since Horace Greeley, of the New York *Tribune*, addressed a long letter to President Lincoln headed "The Prayer of Twenty Million" in which he set forth what those "twenty million" expected of the President and what he ought to do. The "prayer" is well written but rather dictational and presumptuous, and not exactly the sentiments of twenty million of the inhabitants of the loyal States, and the President might justly have passed it by without notice, as in his official capacity he is not called upon to notice such communications. But as he choose to answer it, and did it so briefly and satisfactorily to the majority of the people, and stated his course so plainly, we deem it proper to publish his reply. It is as follows.:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, August 22, 1862.

Honorable Horace Greeley:

DEAR SIR:—I have just read yours of the 10th, addressed to myself through the New York *Tribune*. If there be in it any statements or assumptions of fact, which I may know to be erroneous, I do not now and here controvert them. If there be in it any inferences which I may believe to be falsely drawn, I do not now and here argue against them. If there be perceptible in it an impatient and dictatorial tone, I waive it in deference to an old friend whose heart I have always supposed to be right.

As to the policy "I seem to be pursuing," as you say, I have not meant to leave any one in doubt.

I would save the Union. I would save it the shortest way under the Constitution. The sooner the national authority can be restored, the nearer the Union will be "the Union as it was." If there be those who would not save the Union unless they could at the same time *save* slavery, I do not agree with them. If there be those who would not save the Union unless they could at the same time *destroy* slavery, I do not agree with them. My paramount object in this struggle is to save the Union, and is *not* either to save or to destroy slavery. If I could save the Union without freeing *any* slave, I would do it; and if I could save it by freeing *all* the slaves, I would do it; and if I could save it by freeing some and leaving others alone, I would also do that. What I do about slavery and the colored race, I do because I believe it helps to save this Union; and what I forbear, I forbear because I do *not* believe it would help to save the Union. I shall do *less* whenever I shall believe what I am doing hurts the cause, and I shall do *more* whenever I shall believe doing more will help the cause. I shall try to correct errors when shown to be errors, and I shall adopt new views so fast as they shall appear to be true views.

I have here stated my purpose according to my view of *official* duty; and I intend no modification of my oft-expressed *personal* wish that all men everywhere could be free. Yours,

A. LINCOLN.

INDIAN TROUBLES IN MINNESOTA.

Men, Women and Children Killed.

ST. PAUL, August 22.

Trustworthy information from Fort Ridgely confirms, without doubt, all the previous reports. Mr. Wickoff, the Assistant Superintendent, on his way to the upper Agencies, met a messenger six miles from Fort Ridgely on Monday morning, announcing an outbreak at the lower Sioux Agency, and the murder of all the whites except a few. Capt. Marsh set out immediately with forty-five men.

At a ferry opposite the Agency he encountered a large body of warriors, who opened fire on them, and after a few volleys a large body of ambushed Indians in the rear fired upon them, killing a number of men. A retreat was attempted across the river. While in the water the Indians killed the captain, three sergeants and four corporals. But seventeen returned to the fort.

On Monday night the light from burning buildings and grain-stacks was seen in all directions. Escaped citizens came into the post during the night, giving accounts of horrors too terrible for imagination to conceive. Mothers come in in rags, barefooted, whose husbands and children were slaughtered before their eyes. Children came who witnessed the murder of their parents, or the burning of their homes.

The roads in all directions to New Ulm are lined with murdered men, women and children.

J. J. Porter, of Waukato, a member of the last Minnesota Legislature, arrived here last evening for arms. He was one of the Committee sent to New Ulm to learn the truth of the reported murders. He arrived at New Ulm on Tuesday morning, and found the people prepared to bury five persons murdered.

Others were being constantly found, most horribly mutilated. He saw four persons wounded in one room, cut with hatchets in their heads and arms. A little girl was cut across the face, breast and side. A little boy was dreadfully cut up; also, a middle aged woman in an adjoining room. He saw a child with its head cut off, and twenty-seven others mutilated with gashes. The people of New Ulm are drilling with what arms they can get, and are fully awake to their danger, and are determined to defend the town to the last.

Mr. Porter left New Ulm Tuesday morning, and was overtaken by a man who reported that the Indians attacked the town, 200 strong, at 5 p. m., and burned several buildings. Several citizens were seen to fall. The people had gathered together and barricaded the streets.

Letters to Governor Ramsey say that hundreds are known to be killed, and it is believed thousands.

Gov. Ramsey yesterday ordered the militia with horses to the scene.

TERRIFIC ADVENTURE WITH A BOA CONSTRICTOR.—One of the most thrilling incidents which has ever come to our knowledge, occurred a few days since in a "side show" with Van Amburg & Co.'s Menagerie, where two enormous snakes—an anaconda and a boa constrictor—are on exhibition. Both of the huge reptiles are kept in one case with a glass top, opening at the side, and the keeper was engaged in the act of feeding them when the event occurred. The longer of the snakes, the boa constrictor, which is some thirty feet long and as large around the middle as a man's thigh, had just swallowed two rabbits when the keeper introduced his arm and body into the cage for the purpose of reaching a third to the anaconda, at the opposite corner. While in this position the boa, not satisfied with his share of the rations, made a spring, probably with the intention of securing the remaining rabbit, but, instead, fastened his jaws upon the keeper's hand, and, with the rapidity of lightning, threw three coils around the poor fellow, thus rendering him entirely helpless. His shouts of distress at once brought several men to his assistance, and among them, fortunately, was a well known showman named Townsend, a man of great muscular power, and what was of much more importance, one who had been familiar with the habits of these repulsive monsters all his life, having owned some of the largest ones ever brought to this country. The situation of the keeper was now perilous in the extreme. The first thing to be done was to uncoil the snake from around him, but if in attempting this the reptile should become in the least degree angered, he would, in a second, contract his coils with a power sufficient to crush the life out of an ox. A single quick convulsion of the creature and the keeper's soul would be in eternity! This Townsend fully understood; so, without attempting to disturb the boa's hold upon the keeper's hand, he managed by powerfully yet extremely cautious movements to uncoil the snake without exciting him, after which, by the united exertions of two strong men the jaws were pried open and the man released in a completely exhausted condition. The bite of the boa constrictor is not poisonous, and although the bitten hand was immensely swollen the next day, no serious results were apprehended. A more narrow escape from a most horrible death it would be difficult to imagine.—*Columbus (Ohio) Statesman.*

Our Army Correspondence.

CAMP WELLES, VA., near Washington, D. C.,
August 25, 1862.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—At this late day I take up my pen to comply with your request, and fulfil my promise, made before we left our peaceful homes. This should have been attended to sooner, but circumstances were not favorable, and this is all the apology I have to offer.

It is, perhaps, needless for me to describe to you our trip from Altoona to Harrisburg; suffice it to say, we were greeted at every station along the road with vociferous cheers and the waving of hats and handkerchiefs. The ladies (God bless them) turned out *en masse* and encouraged our hearts by their sweet smiles and pleasant words. Many were the blessings invoked upon us by our aged matrons and young maidens, and many were the tears of sympathy shed by those who knew us only as volunteers for the defence of the Constitution and the Union. Some of our men think we were treated rather shabbily by the P. R. R. Co., in being shipped off in *dirty coal-cars*, and without any previous intimation of the hour of starting—but what right has a soldier to expect decent treatment? Is he not *Government stock?* Of course. Well, then, I shall say no more, but merely express the hope that other human stock may fare better—or, at least, no worse.

We sojourned in Camp Curtin eight days, and were not sorry when we received "marching orders." Water was scarce and dust was plenty; besides, there was no room for men to drill, and we could do little else than loiter around and waste our precious time. On Saturday last we were armed with Springfield muskets, and fully equipped for active service. In the evening we struck our tents, packed up and took passage on board a train of freight cars, with the engine headed towards "Dixie." About daylight on Sunday morning we arrived at Baltimore. Leaving the cars, the whole regiment formed in line (our company bearing the colors) and marched through the city to the other depot where we were to embark for Washington. Here we were provided with breakfast by the Union Relief Association. What we had for breakfast I won't say, but it was considered good enough for soldiers, and we felt better *after it was down*, for many of us had no supper on the evening previous. After resting for a time we got on board another train of freight cars and were soon on the road to Washington, at which place we arrived about noon. Forming in line again, we marched up near the Capitol and stacked arms in the street. After resting a short time we were marched down to the "Soldiers' Retreat," where we were provided with dinner. Returning again to our arms, we spent the afternoon in the street, wondering what the next move would be. Towards evening our minds were relieved by an order to return to the "Retreat," take supper and spend the night as comfortable as possible.—Each man (excepting the General) made his bed by wrapping his blanket around him and lying down upon the floor, where I believe all slept soundly (at least your humble servant did) until morning. After breakfast, we took up the line of march for the "sacred soil" of the old "Dominion," upon which we had the pleasure of setting our unhallowed Yankee feet as soon as we had crossed the long bridge over the Potomac. The morning was very warm, and we were all more or less impressed with the importance of *light knapsacks*. I believe only one man in the whole regiment gave out, although several entertained serious thoughts of "caving in." After marching five or six miles, we reached the site of our present camp, where we pitched our tents and commenced making ourselves "at home." The only inconvenience we experience here is scarcity of water, and what we do get is not what a Pennsylvanian would call good. It is all obtained from wells by means of a rope and windless. The ground upon which we are encamped was once a splendid farm. Alas! what a change! There are no fences to be seen, even around the little patches of sickly looking corn which some families have planted. The celebrated "peach orchard" has disappeared, and all looks desolate. The once beautiful fields are now splendid drill grounds for Union troops, and they have been and still are being faithfully used for that purpose. Almost every day some new regiment pitches its tents near us, remains a day or two and then packs up and moves Southward. Sometimes several regiments pass us in one day, while others halt and occupy the ground but recently evacuated by their brothers in arms.

Our regiment is already becoming slightly affected with soldierly pride—and why shouldn't it? We know our officers, we know one another, and we have reason to believe that we are making as rapid progress in military efficiency as any other regiment under the same circumstances. It has been decided to drill five companies of this regiment two hours each day, in the use of artillery, in the different forts surrounding our present camp. In order to determine which companies should handle the big guns, and in which fort each company should receive instruction, it was found necessary to cast lots. Ten tickets, five of which were blank and five of which were numbered, were placed in a box, and each Captain then proceeded to draw one ticket. This was a fair way of deciding the matter, and Company D, Captain Hostetter, drew No. 1, which entitles us to the use of the big guns in the nearest fort—about a mile from camp. No. 2 entitles the drawer of that number to the next nearest fort, and so on, while those companies who drew blanks will have to content themselves with field duty; Company H, Capt. McKeage, is one of these. I have been unable, up to this time, to ascertain any further particulars in regard to the "drawing," but you shall be informed in due season—of this, as well as any other items of interest which may transpire in the "course of events."

Company A, Capt. Bell, left us on Saturday night last, having been detailed to guard the Long Bridge.

With many thanks for a late copy of our old friend, the *Tribune*, I will close by subscribing myself Your humble serv't. BREVIER.

HAMPTON RHODES, Aug. 19th, 1862.

MESSRS McCRUM AND DERR:—Since my last letter to you quite a change has taken place in the Army of the Potomac. The commanding General has seen proper to evacuate our recent position and take up the line of march, no one knows whither. Various are the conjectures as to our destination, but we must all remain in ignorance for the time being. On Friday last a portion of the head-quarters, including the printing office, embarked on board the Ariel. The General and staff remained behind intending to come overland to Old Point. For several days previous the whole army had been prepared to march, having placed their knapsacks on board the boats, retaining nothing but their canteens and haversacks containing three days rations. The sick from the hospitals and all who were not able to march were placed on board transports and taken to the hospital at old point. The hospitals here were taken all aback by the arrival of so many sick, as they had been packing up and preparing to follow the general movement. While looking around the hospital, the other day, for members of company M, I found Jonathan Ginter, a man named Potts, and another named Brindle. They seemed to be in tolerable health, but I presume not able to endure the march. They will most probably join the company when it arrives at its destination. Lieut. Murray has been very unwell for some time, and altogether unable to endure the fatigue of a march.

While visiting company M, the day before their departure, I saw our gallant Col. Sweitzer, who had been a prisoner at Richmond. He looks hale and hearty, apparently in possession of his usual light-hearted and happy disposition. When with the boys I used to think that Col. Black and Major (now Col.) Sweitzer were the only two men I knew capable of successfully leading or commanding the 62nd, and I have no cause to change my opinion. With Col. Sweitzer in command, and the memory of the lamented Black to inspire them with energy, the 62nd will never falter or waver in the discharge of their duty, but like the "Old Guard" of Napoleon, who cared for naught but the safety of their beloved commander and the glory of France, so will the 62nd feel and fearlessly meet the enemy, heeding nothing save the presence of their brave Colonel and the inward promptings of revenge for the murder of Colonel Black. Sergt. Kress, Tom Green and a little fellow they call "Reddy," returned with Col. Sweitzer from Richmond. They all enjoy good health.

Our steamer has been anchored out in the Rhodes for several days, anxiously awaiting orders, and from the number of boats I see moving about, I suppose our stay here will be short. Since we have been here the weather has been more to my liking, slightly windy however, but not so excessively hot as along the James. The only objection to the wind is that it makes the sea very rough and is productive of sea sickness, vessels are almost as numerous here as soldiers in the army. From above Fortress Monroe, in the bay, around to where we lie, opposite Hampton, for about three miles, and as far back as the eye can reach, you see nothing but bare poles and ropes, presenting the appearance of a forest of dead trees. It would be quite as difficult to sail through here without a skillful pilot as for one to pass through the woods blindfolded. At night the sight is really beautiful. The signal-lights suspended from the masts and guard-arms of the vessels causes the bay to present the appearance of a very large city.

We are suffering very much from confinement here, with nothing to amuse us but reading and fishing. Many kinds of fish of fine dimensions are caught by the men, and also large sea crabs in abundance. We throw out a small scoop net, having a piece of meat and a weight fastened to the bottom. The crab goes in for the bait and is easily secured. They are boiled in water as potatoes, and dressed with a little salt, making an excellent dish.

I was told to-day that the mills and other works, at Hollidaysburg, were fast becoming deserted by the workmen enlisting in order to avoid being drafted. At this stage of the game I think there is little difference between volunteering and drafting. The one volunteers through fear of being drafted and the other prefers to take his chance in the draft. One may be as brave as the other, and no doubt they will all make as good soldiers as any in the field.

Correspondents should address their letters as usual. This movement will not effect their reaching the army but will delay their arrival.

Yours Respectfully, W. I. BLAIN.

Important Correspondence.

LETTER FROM F. W. HUGHES, CHAIRMAN OF THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE, TO SECRETARY SEWARD, AND THE SECRETARY'S RESPONSE.

LETTER OF MR. HUGHES.

HEAD QUARTERS OF THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF PENN'A.
PHILADELPHIA, August 11, 1862.

HON. WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.—*Dear Sir:*—With some hesitation, I take the liberty of enclosing to you three documents viz: The address of the Democratic State Central Committee of this State; an Address this day issued by myself, as Chairman, and the form of a call for a great Mass Meeting, about to be held in this city.

Allow me to say that the address of the Committee has been much assailed by leading and influential journals, conducted by those who claim to be your political friends. The denunciation has been so decided as to pronounce it *treasonable*. Whether or not it is treasonable, you can best determine if you read it. It is lengthy and may take up too much of your time, but the address issued by myself, this day, is comparatively short, and as it states positions sufficiently to determine the character of the former, it will relieve you of labor if you will read the latter.

As the address of the Committee, as well as that by myself, as Chairman, are both from my own pen, I should bear the greater part of whatever reproach should attach to their publication. Still, allow me to assure you that they contain the sentiments of not less than three hundred thousand of the men of Pennsylvania, and I believe of over one million of men in the central States of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, New York, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. I will add, too, that I believe there is no other million of men in the whole country of more devoted patriotism and loyalty.

I will add, too, that I believe this million of men will, amid political cranges, remain patriotic and loyal. If you will read one or both of the enclosed addresses, and if, in connection with the facts I have stated in regard to their supporters, it will stimulate you or serve you in any degree to promote a policy on the part of the Administration of President Lincoln to put down the demon of Abolitionism my sole object in addressing you this (perhaps presumptuous) note, shall be more than abundantly obtained. At all events, rest assured that I address you with the profound respect due your high personal and official character.

F. W. HUGHES.

RESPONSE OF SECRETARY SEWARD.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.
WASHINGTON, Aug. 19th, 1862.

To F. W. HUGHES, Esq., Headquarters of the Democratic State Central Committee of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.—Dear Sir:—I have had the honor of receiving your letter of the 14th inst., together with the three papers to which it refers, two of them being appeals written by yourself, and addressed by the Democratic State Central Committee "to the Democrats and all other friends of the Constitution in Pennsylvania," and the other being a call for a mass meeting of the citizens of Philadelphia, the objects of which meeting will be "to express a firm purpose to stand by the maintenance of the National Constitution with devotion to the American Union," and, further, "to declare hostility to the policy and measures of all who seek to prostitute the country to the purposes of Abolitionism, and formally to express the intention of the Democratic party to do as it has always hitherto done, namely, to support the Federal Government in the exercise of its Constitutional power, and to defend it, at whatever peril, against the insidious and treasonable teachings of Abolitionists."

You tell me that some influential journals, conducted by some political friends of mine, censure one of these papers as treasonable, and that the others are conceived in the same spirit with the one which is so harshly judged. You desire me to read them and weigh them for myself. You further intimate a hope that the perusal of the papers will have the effect of producing exertions on my part to induce the President to favor a policy to put down the demon of Abolitionism.

I have read the documents thus submitted to me, with a high respect for the authority by which they were issued, and with a full confidence in the sincerity of the devotion to the Union which, as their author, you have avowed.

You will allow me to say that this nation is now engaged, not in a political canvass between opposing parties about questions of civil administration, but in a civil war, carried on by opposing armies on an issue of national life or death.

If the revolution prevail there will be no questions of administration left to settle. If it fail there will be time enough to settle all such questions.

I am not to dictate a course for others to pursue in this crisis. But I must say for myself, that neither as a public officer, nor as a citizen, can I know with favor or disfavor, parties among the supporters of the United States, any more than I can make a distinction between factions which unite in aiding the rebellion.

A nation like an individual, can do only one thing effectually at one time. It cannot wisely turn aside from the case of the fearful demon of disunion, to pursue any inferior demon, whether imaginary or real,

I think that the wrangles which occurred among the Crusaders about their respective creeds, when they sat down to the siege of Jerusalem, were just as rational and just as wise as disputes about Abolitionists would now be in the Army of the Potomac in front of Richmond. What is unwise in the camp at such a moment cannot be wise in the Cabinet or in the assemblages of the people.

I am occupied here either in meditating between differing parties and jealous sects, or else in watching and counteracting the intrigues of traitors in Europe. But I sometimes think that it, instead of being charged with these duties, I were at liberty, as you seem to be, to serve the country in my own way, I could make an appeal to Democrats and Republicans, Abolitionists and slaveholders in behalf of our distracted country that would bring the whole people at once under arms, and send treason reeling back into the den of darkness from whence it sprung. I do not know how this would be, but I do know that if I were in your place, I should try.

I am, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Regulations for the Draft.

On the 9th of August the following regulations for making the draft were telegraphed from Washington to Gov. Pierpoint, of Virginia. We give a full abstract of the provisions:

First. The Governors of the State will proceed to furnish their quotas of the militia, under the call for 300,000 such troops. (Under both requisitions the State is called upon to furnish 92,841 men.)

Second. The Governors are forthwith to designate the plan of rendezvous, as few in number as possible, and name the commandants of such posts.

Third. The Govenors will cause an immediate enrolment of *all able-bodied male citizens* (including of course in several New England States the colored citizens) between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, giving the name, age and occupation of each, together with such facts as may determine his exemption. The expenses of this enrolment will be paid by the United States.

Fourth. Where the law exists in any State for carrying out this draft, or where the laws are defective, the following regulations will be observed:

1. As soon as the enrolment is completed the lists are to be filed in the office of the Sheriffs of the respective counties.

2. A commissioner is to be appointed by the Governor in each county, at $4 per diem, to superintend the drafting and to determine the claims for exemption.

The enroling officers shall immediately, upon the filing of the enrolment lists, notify said Commissioner that said lists have been so filed, and the Commissioners shall therefore give notice by handbills posted in each township of his county, at the time and place of which claims of exemption will be received and determined by him, and shall fix the time to be specified in the order aforesaid within ten days of the filing of the enrolment at which the draft shall be made, and all persons claiming to be exempt from Military duty, shall, before the said days fixed for the draft, make proof of such exemption before said Commissioner, and if found sufficient, his name shall be stricken from the list by a red line drawn through it leaving it still legible. The commissioner shall in like manner strike from the list the names of all persons now in the military service of the United States—all Telegraph operators and contractors actually engaged on the 5th day of August 1862, engineers of locomotives on Railroads, the Vice President of the United States, the officers, judicial and executive, of the Government of the United States, the members of both Houses of Congress and their respective officers. All custom house officers and their clerks, all Postofficers and stage drivers who are employed in the care and conveyance of the mails of the post offices of the United States, all ferrymen who are employed at any ferry on the post roads, all pilots, all mariners actually employed in the sea service of any citizens or merchants within the United States, all engineers and pilots of registered or licensed steamboats and steamships, and all persons exempt by the laws of the respective States from military duty, on sufficient evidence, or his personal knowledge that said persons belong to any of the aforesaid classes, whether the exemption is claimed by them or not. Exemption will not be made for disability unless it be of such prominent character as to render the person unfit for service for a period of more than thirty days, to be certified by a surgeon appointed by the Govenor in each county for that purpose.

3. At the time fixed by the commissioner, the Sheriff, or in his absence, some one appointed by the Commissioner, shall in his presence publicly place in a wheel, or in a box similar to those used for drawing jurors, the names of all persons not stricken from the enrolment list, and a proper person, appointed by the commissioner, and blindfolded, shall thereupon draw from the box or wheel, a number of ballots equal to the number of men to be drafted as the quota of the county.

6. A printed notice of his being drafted, and of the place of rendezvous, must be served upon each person so drafted.

7. Any person so drafted may offer a substitute at the time of rendezvous. The substitute must have all the proper requirements, and bind himself in writing.

8. The drafted men must assemble at the county seats of their respective counties within four days after the drafting, whence transportation will be furnished them to the place of rendezvous.

9. A copy of the draft must be sent by the Commissioner to the commandant of the rendezvous, and another to the Adjutant General of the State, who will immediately organize the drafted men into companies of one hundred and one men and regiments of ten such companies.

10. At the expiration of the time allowed the drafted men for reaching the rendezvous, the commandant shall proclaim the names of regimental commissioned officers. In case the laws of the State (as in Pennsylvania) provide for the election of such officers, the election will take place under the direction of the commandant. Non-commissioned officers are appointed.

11. As soon as organized the troops are to be mustered into the United States service.

Fifth. Marshals will be appointed to secure the attendance of men that are drafted.

Sixth. In case the volunteer quotas are not filled by August 22,* all incomplete regiments shall be consolidated by the Governors, and the number that are required to fill the volunteer quota drafted.

Seventh. After August 22 no new regiments of volunteers may be organized, but the bounty and advance pay will still be paid to those volunteering in old regiments.

NATURALIZATION OF ALIEN SOLDIERS.—We publish for the benefit of such as are not aware of the existence of such a law, the following which is entitled:

"An Act to define the pay and emoluments of certain officers of the army, and for other purposes," approved July 17, 1862:

Section 21. And be it further enacted, That any alien, of the age of twenty-one years and upwards, who has enlisted or shall enlist in the armies of the United States, either the regular or the volunteer forces and has been or shall be hereafter honorably discharged *may be admitted to become a citizen of the United States*, upon his petition, without any previous declaration of his intention to become a citizen of the United States; and that he shall not be required to prove more than *one year's residence* within the United States previous to his application; and that the court admitting such alien shall, in addition to such proof of residence and good moral character as is now provided by law, be satisfied, by competent proof, of such person having been honorably discharged from the service of the United States, as aforesaid.

LINDSEY'S IMPROVED

BLOOD SEARCHER,

A SURE CURE FOR

Cancer,
Cancerous Formations,
Scrofula,
Cutaneous Diseases,
Erysipelas, &c.
Pimples on the Face,
Sore Eyes,
Tetter Affections,
Scald Head,
Dyspepsia,
Costiveness,
Old and Stubborn Ulcers
Rheumatic Disorders,
Jaundice,
Salt Rheum,
Mercurial Diseases,
General Debility,
Liver Complaint,
Loss of Appetite,
Low Spirits,
Female Complaints,
Epilepsy or Fits,
Paralysis or Palsy,
Syphilitic Diseases and
Caries of the Bones.

Together with all other diseases having their origin in a depraved condition of the blood or circulatory system.

CASE OF DANIEL A. BOYD.

PITTSBURG, December 31, 18[illegible].

DR. G. H. KEYSER:—I take pleasure in making the voluntary statement in favor of a medicine prepared by you called "LINDSEY'S BLOOD SEARCHER." I had suffered five years with Scrofula which broke out on my head and forehead so as to disfigure me very much, and took off the hair when the disease made its appearance; it also broke out on my arm above and below the elbow, and eat away the skin and flesh so as to expose a fearful sore. The same on my head went so far that several small pieces of bone came out. I was very week and low spirited, and had given up all hope of ever getting well, as I had tried several skillful physicians and they did me no good. In September last, 1861, I was induced to try "LINDSEY'S IMPROVED BLOOD SEARCHER." I must confess I had no faith in patent medicines, but after I had used three bottles of Blood Searcher, the ulcers on my head and arm became healed. I have now taken eight or ten bottles, and my head and arm are entirely well except the scars remaining from the sores. I will also state that I had the rheumatism very bad in my arms and legs. The Blood Searcher cured the rheumatism. I am now a well man, forty years of age, and I feel as supple and young as I did when I was twenty; and have increased in weight twenty pounds. I would also state that the disease in my forehead was so bad that when I stooped and lifted anything the blood would run out of the sore. Dr. Keyser had a photograph taken of me by Mr. Cargo, the artist, after I began to get well. It does not show my appearance as bad as it was before I commenced taking the medicine. You can see the photograph, one of which is now in my possession, and also at Dr. Keyser's 140 Wood street. I would also state that I took the Blood Searcher which was made before Dr. Keyser commenced making it. Although it helped me some, I did not recover fast until I got it which was made by Dr. Keyser himself. One bottle of his was more good than two of the old. I believe it is a great deal stronger and better. I have recommended the Blood Searcher to a great many of my friends for various diseases, and I believe it has helped the whole of them. You may publish this if you wish, and I am anxious that all who are afflicted as I was may be cured. I live in Allegheny, No. 4 Pine street, and am employed at Colville & Wilson's Union Marble Works, 54 Wayne street.

DANIEL A. BOYD.

A BLIND MAN CURED.

I live in Sligo, at Clinton Mills, and have been nearly blind in both eyes for nearly four years. I called on Dr. Keyser about three months ago and asked him to give me directions to the Institution for the Blind in Philadelphia. He told me that I need not go to Philadelphia to get well, as he had medicine that would cure me, as he said my disease was in the blood. I was treated for it two or three times in the hospital in this city, and was relieved, but my disease always returned after a month or two after I came out of the hospital. I found my disease was returning and I called, by the advice of a good friend of mine, on Dr. Keyser, who has restored my sight, and my eyes are nearly as well as ever. The Doctor gave me "Lindsey's Blood Searcher" and a wash.

DAVID KINNOLLY
Clinton Mills, Sligo.

Pittsburg, July 5, 1861.

Witness—E. F. M'Elroy, Anderson street, Allegheny City.

A BAD SORE LEG CURED.

PITTSBURGH, September 18, 1861.—I hereby certify that I have had a sore leg for over a year. It was covered with ulcers and sores so that I could not work for nearly a year. My leg swelled so that I was unable to do anything for a long time, for at least six months. I tried several of the best doctors in the city, but without any benefit; finally I called on Dr. Keyser, at No. 140 Wood street, who only attended me about two weeks, and gave me but two bottles of medicine, and I am now entirely well and have continued so for six months. I am employed at the Eagle Engine House, on Fourth street, where any one can see me.

THOMAS FARRELL

CANCER CURED.

A LETTER FROM ENGLAND.—Mr. John Pope, of Blaenvon, near Montypool, Monmontshire, England, writes as follows:

SIR:—An old woman in this place has wished me to write you respecting LINDSEY'S BLOOD SEARCHER, from which she found great benefit, and wishes to have a letter more. She has been suffering from a disease of a cancerous nature for the last six or seven years. Her daughter who is living in America, obtained it for her, and sent her eighteen bottles. She is now quite out of it, and I have written to her daughter twice and have received no answer; of course she is anxious to get more, to get completely cured. I told her I would write to you for the agency in this country, and she felt very much pleased to hear me say so. I now beg to ask you on what terms you will supply me; you will please bear in mind the carriage, and supply me as cheap as possible. The carriage on the one dozen bottles was £1 8s 6d. The medicine was a present from her daughter. I would like to have the Blood Searcher in a jar or small cask, if you can send it in that way, or in pint or quart bottles. I will send a bill through bank or registered letter, which ever will be most convenient to you, if you will send me carrier's receipt for the parcel as security. I would send you a stamp to answer this, but as it is uncertain of this reaching you, on account of the country being in six and seven, a term which is commonly used, you will be kind enough to charge me with the postage.

Yours, respectfully.
[Signed] JOHN POPE.

[We have seen the letter which is published in to-day's *Dispatch*, from John Pope, and believe it to be genuine.—*Editors Dispatch Pittsburgh.*

☞ *Look for Dr. Keyser's name over the corks to prevent being imposed upon.*
Prepared and sold by DR GEORGE H. KEYSER, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sold in Altoona by A. ROUSH and G. W. KESSLER; in Hollidaysburg by J. R. PATTON and JACOB SNYDER.
June 26, 1862.-1y

Altoona Tribune

PRINTED ON
Campbell's $650 "Country Press

TRIBUNE POWER-PRE

CARD

PRINTING OFFICE.

Having, within the past two years, made considerable addition to our establishment in the way of new type, Screw Press, Paper Cutter, Card Cutter, Ruling Machine, Card Power Press, and large Newspaper Power Press, (a cut of which we give above) we are now prepared to execute anything in the line of printing or ruling in a style equal to any establishment in the State, at prices equally low. We can execute, on short notice, styles of

Wedding, Invitation, Visiting, Ball & Business Cards

Circulars, Programmes,
MAMMOTH POSTERS, SALE BILLS,
BILL AND LETTER-HEADS,
Pamphlets, Pay and Check Rolls,
BLANK BOOKS,
MANIFESTS, AND BLANKS OF ALL KINDS.

All we ask is a trial, feeling confident that we can give satisfaction if we have the opportunity.

Office in Loether's building, corner of Virginia and Allegheny streets, opposite Superintendent's Office.

LOCAL ITEMS.

THE DRAFT.—The enrollment of the militia in this county will be finished in a few days and then will be seen whether Blair has furnished her quota. We learn that the quota of this county under all the calls, excepting that for three months men, is 1852 men. Whether the enrollment will show that we have exceeded or fell short of the amount, we have as yet no means of ascertaining. It can only be known after the Deputy Marshals have made their returns and the lists have been compared. The manner in which the enrollment is taken prevents one county from imposing upon or claiming the men who have gone from another county and enlisted in companies raised in the first. The Marshals take the name of every man who has gone to war from his district, with the letter of the company and the regiment in which he enlisted, no matter whether the company is from another county or State. Thus every county, and district in the county, receives credit for its quota. This county will receive no credit for men from Huntingdon county who enlisted in companies from this county, although they may have received the bounty given by Blair. This is right so far as exhibiting the patriotism of a county is concerned, but wrong in reference to the bounty.

When it is known exactly how many men are lacking in a district, to make up the quotas, we think it would be an easy matter to raise volunteers sufficient to fill it. It is done in the following manner in other places. A meeting of the citizens of a district is called and the announcement made that so many men are wanted to fill the quota. A bounty fund is immediately raised by those whose business will not admit of their leaving and this bounty is offered for volunteers. In every case it is accepted and the district relieved from a draft. In this way the burden falls equally upon all who will pay, and at the same time enables those who volunteer to leave enough behind them for the support of those who are dependent upon them. It is better for those who do not wish to leave their business to contribute generally to this fund for volunteers and not run the risk of being drafted, and it is also better for those who can leave home to take the bounty, and go as volunteers than to stand their chance in a draft and have to go without bounty. It may be said that this would shield the rich, and compel the poor to volunteer. We do not so consider it. At this stage of the game, when a draft is to be made all are equal, and if a man who stands a chance to be drafted can, by volunteering, shield himself from being drafted, and receive a compensation of $50 or $100 dollars, it is certainly his advantage to take it. Besides, it is not paying for a substitute. The man who pays towards this bounty, no matter how liberally, might not be drafted, and therefore have no substitute to furnish, but he pays the money directly for the benefit of those who volunteer, and in order

NDSEY'S IMPROVED

BLOOD SEARCHER,

A SURE CURE FOR

ncer,
Cancerous Formations,
Scrofula,
Cutaneous Diseases,
Erysipelas, Boils,
ples on the Face,
Sore Eyes,
Tetter Affections,
Scald Head,
Dyspepsia,
Costiveness,
and Stubborn Ulcers
Rheumatic Disorders,
Jaundice,
Salt Rheum,
Mercurial Diseases,
General Debility,
r Complaint,
Loss of Appetite,
Low Spirits,
Female Complaints,
Epilepsy or Fits,
dysis or Palsy,
Syphilitic Diseases and
Caries of the Bones,

ther with all other diseases having their
n a depraved condition of the blood or fir
system.

CASE OF DANIEL A. BOYD.

PITTSBURGH, December 31, 1861.
H. KEYSER:—I take pleasure in making this tes
timonial in favor of a medicine prepared by you
LINDSEY'S BLOOD SEARCHER." I had suffered for
with Scrofula which broke out on my head and
so as to disfigure me very much, and took off its
the disease made its appearance; it also broke out
m above and below the elbow, and eat into the
flesh so as to expose a fearful sore. The disease
d went so far that several small pieces of bone
I was very weak and low spirited, and had
ll hope of ever getting well, as I had tried several
ni physicians and they did me no good. In Sep
ber, 1861, I was induced to try "LINDSEY'S BLO
OOD SEARCHER." I must confess I had no faith
medicines, but after I had used three bottles of
cher, the ulcers on my head and arm began to
ve now taken eight or ten bottles, and my head
entirely well except the scars remaining from
I will also state that I had the rheumatism
my arms and legs. The Blood Searcher also
heumatism. I am now a well man, over forty
, and I feel as supple and young as I did when
y, and have increased in weight twenty pounds.
state that the disease in my forehead was so
en I stooped and lifted anything heavy, the
at of the sore. Dr. Keyser had a photograph
n by Mr. Cargo, the artist, after I began to get
ss not show my appearance as bad as it was
mmenced taking the medicine. You can see
raph, one of which is now in my possession.
Dr. Keyser's 140 Wood street. I would also
ak the Blood Searcher which was made by
yser commenced making it. Although I
ne, I did not recover fast until I got the kind
r. Keyser himself. One bottle of his did me
than two of the old. I believe it is a great deal
re better. I have recommended the Blood
o a great many of my friends for various dis
I believe it has helped the whole of them. You
h this if you wish, and I am anxious that all
fflicted as I was may be cured. I live in this city,
street, and am employed at Collville & Ander
Marble Works, 54 Wayne street.
DANIEL A. BOYD.

A BLIND MAN CURED.

Sligo, at Clinton Mill, and have been nearly
o eyes for nearly four years. I called on Dr.
t three months ago and asked him to give me
the Institution for the Blind in Philadelphia
ust I need not go to Philadelphia to get well.
dicine that would cure me, as he said my dis
he blood. I was treated for it two or three
hospital in this city, and was relieved, but
days returned after a month or two after I
the hospital. I found my disease was re
I called, by the advice of a good friend of
Keyser, who has restored my sight, and my
ily as well as ever. The Doctor gave me
Blood Searcher" and a wash.
DAVID KINNOLLY.
Clinton Mills, Sligo.
July 5, 1861.
F. M'ELROY, Anderson street, Alleghen

BAD SORE LEG CURED.

September 18, 1861.—I hereby certify that
ore leg for four years. It was covered
sores so that I could not work for nearly
swelled so that I was unable to do any
time, for at least six months. I tried
eat doctors in the city, but without any
I called on Dr. Keyser, at No. 140 Wood
attended me about two weeks, and gave
tles of medicine, and I am now entirely
ntinued so for six months. I am employed
ine House, on Fourth street, where any
THOMAS FARRELL.

CANCER CURED.

n ENGLAND.—Mr. John Pope, of Bisen
pool, Monmouthshire, England, writes as

woman in this place has wished me to
ting LINDSEY'S BLOOD SEARCHER, from
great benefit, and wishes to have a little
en suffering from a disease of a cancer.
last six or seven years. Her daughter
merica, obtained it for her, and sent her
She is now quite out of it, and I have
ughter twice and have received no an
he is anxious to get more, to get com
told her I would write to you for the
ntry, and she felt very much pleased to
I now beg to ask you on what terms you
ou will please bear in mind the car
me as cheap as possible. The carriage
bottles was £1 8s 6d. The medicine was
r daughter. I would like to have the
a jar or small cask, if you can send it
pint or quart bottles. I will send a bill
registered letter, which way will be most
, if you will send one carrier's receipt of
rity. I would send you a stamp to at
it is uncertain of this reaching you, on
ntry being in six and seven's. A term
ly need, you will be kind enough to
postage.
Yours, respectfully,
JOHN POPE.
he letter which is published to-day's
n Pope, and believe it to be genuine.—
tsburgh.

Keyser's name over the bottle to prevent
by Dr Geo. R. Keyser, Pittsburgh
by A. Boyd and S. A. Reed, Pittsburgh, is
y A. Boyd and S. A. Reed, Pittsburgh

Altoona Tribune.

PRINTED ON
Campbell's $650 "Country Press."

TRIBUNE POWER-PRESS

CARD & JOB

PRINTING OFFICE.

Having, within the past two years, made considerable addition to our establishment in the way of new fancy type, Screw Press, Paper Cutter, Card Cutter, Ruling Machine, Card Power Press, and large Newspaper Power Press, (a cut of which we give above) we are now prepared to execute anything in the line of printing or ruling in a style equal to any establishment in the State, and at prices equally low. We can execute, on short notice, all styles of

Wedding, Invitation, Visiting, Ball & Business Cards,
Circulars, Programmes,
MAMMOTH POSTERS, SALE BILLS,
BILL AND LETTER-HEADS
Pamphlets, Pay and Check Rolls,
BLANK BOOKS,
MANIFESTS, AND BLANKS OF ALL KINDS.

All we ask is a trial, feeling confident that we can give satisfaction if we have the opportunity.
Office in Lowther's building, corner of Virginia and Annie streets, opposite Superintendent's Office.

LOCAL ITEMS.

THE DRAFT.—The enrollment of the militia of this county will be finished in a few days and it will then be seen whether Blair has furnished her quota. We learn that the quota of this county, under all the calls, excepting that for three months men, is 1852 men. Whether the enrollment will show that we have exceeded or fell short of this amount, we have as yet no means of ascertaining. It can only be known after the Deputy Marshals have made their returns and the lists have been compared. The manner in which the enrollment is taken prevents one county from imposing upon or claiming the men who have gone from another county and enlisted in companies raised in the first. The Marshals take the name of every man who has gone to war from his district, with the letter of the company and the regiment in which he enlisted, no matter whether the company is from another county or State. Thus every county, and district in the county, receives credit for its own. This county will receive no credit for men from Huntingdon county who enlisted in companies from this county, although they may have received the bounty given by Blair. This is right, so far as exhibiting the patriotism of a county is concerned, but wrong in reference to the bounty.

When it is known exactly how many men are lacking in a district, to make up the quotas, we think it would be an easy matter to raise volunteers sufficient to fill it. It is done in the following manner in other places. A meeting of the citizens of a district is called and the announcement made that so many men are wanted to fill up the quota. A bounty fund is immediately raised by those whose business will not admit of their leaving and this bounty is offered for volunteers. In every case it is accepted and the districts relieved from a draft. In this way the burden falls equally upon all who will pay, and at the same time enables those who volunteer to leave enough behind them for the support of those who are dependent upon them. It is better for those who do not wish to leave their business to contribute liberally to this fund for volunteers and not run the risk of being drafted, and it is also better for those who can leave home to take the bounty, and go as volunteers than to stand their chance in a draft and have to go without bounty. It may be said that this would shield the rich, and compel the poor to volunteer. We do not so consider it. At this stage of the game, when a draft is to be made, all are equal, and if a man who stands a fair chance to be drafted can, by volunteering, save himself from being drafted, and receive a compensation of $50 or $100 dollars, it is certainly to his advantage to take it. Besides, it is not paying for a substitute. The man who pays toward this bounty, no matter how liberally, might not be drafted, and therefore have no substitute to furnish, but he pays the money directly for the benefit of those who volunteer, and in order to save the district from a draft. We do not know how others may view this, or what action may be taken on it. We note it as the manner of procedure in other places where it is found to work to the advantage of all. There are many men in this place who wish to go into the army and would gladly do so if such inducements be offered, provided it shall be found that Altoona has not furnished her quota.

PROPORTION OF CHURCHES.—The *Christian Intelligencer* has compiled a table showing the population and number of churches in the cities of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Boston, from which we learn that in New York there is one church to every 2,641 of a population, in Philadelphia one to every 2,056, in Baltimore one to every 1,249, and in Boston one to every 1,586.—Brooklin, Newark and Elizabeth city, have each one church to every 1,000 inhabitants. While the churches in the cities are much larger and more expensive than in country towns, yet the country towns far exceed the cities in the number of churches compared with the population. Take Altoona, a new place, and we find that we have nine churches completed and in use, and two building, making eleven, viz:—2 Catholic, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Lutheran, 1 Methodist Episcopal, 1 Baptist, 1 Protestant Episcopal, 1 United Brethren, 1 African Methodist, completed, and 1 German Lutheran, and 1 Winebrenarian in course of erection. Taking the population of Altoona at 5,000, this would give us one church to every 454 inhabitants. Several of our churches will hold more than 600 persons comfortably, and most of them will hold 400, consequently we have church room for every inhabitant of the town. The cities cannot cope with country towns in this respect.

LOCAL BAGGAGE AGENT.—We learn that the Rail Road Company is about to erect a baggage room at the depot, in this place, and that J. Mazzaree, formerly a brakeman on the Mail Train, between this place and Harrisburg, has been appointed baggage agent. This will prove a great convenience to persons departing or arriving.—When departing they can take their baggage to the depot, place it under the care of the baggage agent, have it checked to their destination and have no further trouble in looking after it. So, also, the baggage of those arriving will be taken in charge by the agent, and passengers will be saved the trouble of pushing and crowding around the baggage car to get hold of their trunks, &c.

CAPT. GARDNER'S COMPANY.—Below we give the muster roll of Capt. Gardner's company:

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS:

Captain—J. M. Gardner.*
1st Lieut.—E. R. Dinnegan.*
2nd Lieut.—D. J. Traves.*

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS:

1st Sergeant—H. B. Huff.
2nd " —T. H. Bryan.
3rd " —William Graw.
4th " —H. G. Krise.
5th " —John Coho.*
1st Corporal—Wm. J. Bradley.
2nd " —Frank Beattey.
3rd " —George Russel.
4th " —John Cummerford.*
5th " —Britton Cluck.
6th " —Harry Shotts.
7th " —John A. McIntyre.
8th " —B. J. McFeely.

PRIVATES.

Akers, W. L.,	Kearney, P. F.,
Arbel, J. H.,	London, George,
Arbel, Thos. G.,	Lee, Martin,
Beales William,	Mathews, John,
Beales, John S.,	Maurie, Joseph,
Beattey, Jacob,	Mabes, Leonard,
Bell, Joseph M.,	Myers, William,
Burkhammer, Martin,	M'Lane, George,
Bender, Simon,*	McGough, Charles,*
Bender, James.	McGough, S. A.,
Brant, W.,	McDermitt, M. A.,
Bierman, Fred.,	McDermitt, L. C.,
Bortman, A. H.,	McMullin, J. E.,
Cluck, Jacob,	McGuire, Hiram,
Collier, Elias B.,	McClarey, Samuel.
Cook, H. H.,	Noel, M. J.,
Crooke, Peter,	Orr, A. F.,
Callahan, Andrew,*	Rodamer, John,
Cretin, Joshua,*	Robertson, J. H.,*
Conway, J. A.,	Rhodes, Jacob,
Dillon, Charles,*	Rhodes, Abraham,
Donohue, Patrick,	Rhodes, Isaac,
Ehrenfelt, J. M.,	Ramarley, W. R.,
Edmunson, S. B.,*	Reinhart, Joseph,
Finney, Francis,	Richard, George,
Farrell, James,	Speilman, M. P.,
Grey, George W.,*	Strong, William.
Gates, Henry A.,*	Swagler, Hugh,
Hoefler, Fred.	Smith, Robert.
Hicks, Josiah D.,	Shaffer, Jacob.*
Hall, Edmund,	Tipton, Caleb,
Hobert, Bartholemew,	Trout, Fred.,
Ingles, Robert P.,	Tiearney, F. B.,
Inlor, Francis,	Wakefield, Thos. H.,
Jones, George W.,	Ward, Fred. C.,
King, James,	Yerger, Henry.

Those marked with a star (*) are married men. The letter accompanying the above states that the boys are all in fine spirits, and fancy that they are making rapid progress in the acquirement of military knowledge. They are encamped on Arlington Heights, about five miles from Washington city, on Gen. Lee's farm. We have the promise of a letter from the company occasionally, which we will publish with pleasure and we know it will be anxiously looked for by our readers. The company is known as company K. 125th Regiment P. V. Persons writing to friends in that company will direct as follows: "Co. K, 125th Regt. P. V. camp Welles, near Washington city, D. C."

Capt. Hostetter's (formerly Szink's) company is Co. D, same regiment.

THE BASE BALL MATCH.—According to previous arrangement, the match between nine members of the Base Ball Club, of this place, and the same number of the Keystone Club, of Harrisburg, came off at the latter place, on Wednesday of last week. From the Harrisburg *Telegraph* of Thursday last we copy the following account of the game. For the information of those unacquainted with the game we may state that nine innings constitute a single game:

INNINGS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Keystone	3	1	1	1	4	4	5	1	13	33
Mountain	1	6	5	5	3	2	5	2	4	33

The ninth inning being a tie a tenth was played for the championship, which resulted in the Keystone making 8 runs and the Mountain 5 runs, or on 10 innings a side, the Keystone made 41 runs, and Mountain 38 runs. The prize ball was handed over to the Keystone, by the Captain of the Mountain Club. The umpire, Col. D. W. C. Moore of Philadelphia, complimented the players of both clubs for their good playing, considering the short time they have practiced. All parties separated with the best of feeling. The following will show the batting, hands lost and runs, of the respective players:

BATTING.

Keystone.	*H. L.*	*Runs.*	*Mountain.*	*H. L.*	*Runs.*
Hunt, C.	2	6	Watt, C.	3	4
Snodgrass, P.	3	6	Lewis, P.	8	1
Head, s. s.	3	4	Keller, s. s.	2	7
Wallace, 1st b.	4	4	Petitt, 1st b.	3	3
M'Cargo, 2d b.	4	5	Darlington, 2 b	6	2
Gemmill, 3d b.	4	4	Reilly, 3d b.	2	5
Frish, l. f.	2	5	Miller, l. f.	4	5
Grove, c. f.	4	4	Caldwell, c. f.	2	4
Wilson, r. f.	4	3	Downer, r. f.	0	7
Runs		41	Runs		38

*Hands Lost.

In justice to the members of Mountain Club we must state that during the entire game they never changed the position of a man, while the Keystone Club changed the position of nearly every man.—It will be observed that the playing of the Mountain Club was regular and rather the best, up to the eighth inning, at which time the Keystone Club changed their pitcher. The new pitcher gave balls to which Mountain Club was unaccustomed, and which they could not bat; and although they made a fair show of runs on the ninth and tenth innings, it was more on "misses" than "strikes". Considering that Mountain Club was on a new field, they did exceedingly well, and on their own ground would be likely to lead the Keystone more than three runs in ten innings.

The *Patriot & Union* says the only casualty during the game was borne by McCargo, of the "Keystone," who, on the sixth inning, in trying to catch a bounding ball, caught it on his nose, causing a bountiful supply of claret to flow, and a suspension of the playing for about ten minutes.

☞ Our correspondent, "Brevier," is inclined to complain of the accommodations furnished by the Penn'a R. R. Co. for carrying soldiers. He should remember that the cars for transportation were not of the Company's chosing. Doubtless the Company would much rather have sent all recruits forward on passenger cars, had that been possible, than to have cut up and seated freight cars in the manner they did. The Government would admit of no delay, consequently the Company did the best they could.

VISITOR.—On Saturday last we had the pleasure of making the acquaintance of Henry Eckel, Esq., editor and proprietor of the *Delaware State Journal and Statesman*, published semi-weekly in Wilmington, Del. We found him a perfect gentleman, as most editors are, a good practical printer, as all editors should be, and from the reading of his paper we know him to be what is better than all else, a sound Union man, doing good service for the Union cause in the Diamond State. May he and the cause he favors flourish together.

☞ The stars and stripes still float from the Liberty Pole in front of Oak Hall, and within the Hall you may find almost everything you want outside of the provision line. Remember that Fet receives daily papers from all the principal cities, together with a complete assortment of the pictorial and comic monthlies and weeklies and magazines. Time and space would fail to enumerate the contents of his shelves and counters. They must be viewed to be comprehended. For a school outfit, or a present for a sweetheart, or something to please the baby, or something to please yourself, go to Oak Hall.

P. S. A large lot of school books and stationery embracing all the books used in Altoona and surrounding districts, together with pens, pencil-slates, inkstands, paper, and everything in the school line, just received at Oak Hall.

☞ The Marshals' returns from this place will show that we have a large proportion of fighting men, that is, men fit to do military duty; undoubtedly more, in proportion to the number who have gone out, than almost any other town in the State. The reason of this is obvious to every one acquainted with the place. In the first place almost every man is a laborer, and there are fewer old men than in older towns; and in the second place the population is kept up by the constant influx of workmen to take the places of those who have gone away. The work in the shops must be executed, and men are brought from other places to do it. For these reasons the returns will doubtless show a less per centage from Altoona than from other places which have not done as well.

TEST OF LOYALTY.—The Board of Directors of the Penn'a Rail Road Company recently passed a resolution requiring that all persons in the employ of the company should take the oath of allegiance or be summarily discharged. Suspicion as to the loyalty of some of those in connection with the Road induced the passage of this resolution. Opponents of the general government must now perjure themselves or be dismissed from the service, and loyal men will be relieved from unjust suspicion. The oath can not be administered any too soon.

☞ The "Brant Corner" contains a large crowd every evening, about train time. The reason is obvious, everybody wants the news, and Andy Clabaugh receives the *Press*, *Inquirer* and *Ledger* regularly. If you want the latest news, and be sure of getting it, walk up and pay Andy a shilling for a week, or fifty cents for a month, in advance, and he will keep a paper for you every evening. He also receives the *Bulletin* every morning. He has ordered a large lot of school Books suited to the schools in this place and neighborhood, which will be on hand to-morrow.

THE BRIDGE.—We observe that the Rail Road company is about to commence the erection of a bridge across the railroad tracks at the crossing on Annie street. This will prove a great convenience to our citizens and fully demonstrate the accommodating disposition of the company, as the bridge will be for the benefit of the public at the expense of the company.

HEARD FROM.—Lieut. John S. Campbell, whom we noticed last week as being among the missing since the battle of Slaughter's Mountain, has been heard from. An officer of the Federal army, who knows Lieut. C., was recently released from imprisonment in one of the tobacco warehouses in Richmond, and he informs Mrs. Campbell that her husband arrived among the prisoners taken in the above battle, just as he left his prison.

CORRECTION.—Some time since we published the death of Mr. Samuel M'Dowell, of Logan township, and made a mistake of 60 years in his age. Instead of 10 years, it should have been 70 years, 3 months and 25 days.

An Inquiry.

We, the undersigned, commissioned officers, commanding companies composed *entirely* of men from Blair county, submit to the citizens of the county the following, for our own information:—Having noticed, lately, the bounties offered and paid to men enlisting under the recent requisitions of the Government, to wit: $25 for nine month men, $30 for twelve month men and $50 for three year, or the war, men, we desire to know whether the $50 paid to men enlisting for three years, or the war, applies to those who enlisted for that term, prior to the recent call, or *only* to those who have enlisted since the call? If the latter, we desire to know it, representing, as we do, two companies of loyal men from Blair county, enlisted for the war. We also notice that the County Commissioners have negotiated a loan of $22,000 to be applied to that purpose. If so, are our men entitled to the bounty? and if not, why? Our men enlisted before there was a probability of a draft, with no bounty offered them except that provided by an Act of Congress, approved July 22d, 1861. No other inducement was held out than that our country needed our services—every one of us—in crushing this unnatural rebellion; and with true and patriotic hearts they responded, and have proved themselves *worthy* of the *name* of SOLDIER. No stigma rests on them. "If you will not volunteer to-day and take the bounties offered, you will be drafted to-morrow and be excluded from all benefits." Twelve hundred of Blair county's sons did not ask "what bounty do you give?" Satisfied were they to know that they and theirs should be taken care of, and with the spirit of patriots left their pleasant and comfortable homes, to experience the hardships of a soldier's life, the risk of a deadly missile, or worse—disease. If this loan is to be paid by taxation on the citizens, we ask for our *enlisted* men the benefits of the same. They are entitled to the same bounty paid to other men on the same term of enlistment. We ask that justice be done—'tis all we ask. As to sums donated by private citizens we know nor care nothing about, but in regard to the former we desire to be enlightened.

Patriotism is a *fine* thing, but *finer* is the "almighty dollar," in some peoples estimation, and it has proven correct doctrine, judging from the response to the late calls; and remember if there is any pickings, we want our men to have a chance. We did not come for paltry dollars and cents, but as there is a superabundance, apparently, of that article, we repeat, our "boys" are in for a share.

Hoping you will give this matter your consideration, and give us the desired information as soon as convenient, we will then, if necessary, have something more to say about it.

We have the honor to be
Your most obedient servants,
JOHN W. HICKS.
Captain Co. C, 76th Reg., P. V.
HENRY WAYNE.
Captain Co. F, 76th Reg., P. V.
HILTON HEAD, S. C., Aug. 18, 1862.

The late hour at which we received the above prevents our giving a definite answer to the inquiry. We hope, ere our next issue, to have something official on the subject.

We think the reference to "almighty dollar," as stimulating the recent enlistments, very uncharitable. We know a greater portion of those who enlisten in this place, and we know that it was patriotism and not gain that induced them to do so. Their bounty was small, only $25 from the county and $25, in advance from the Government, with no bounty at the end of their term; and almost every one of them left situations worth from $80 to $50 per month.

☞ To be had at Fritchey's
FAMILY GROCERY, corner of Main and Caroline streets:

A large lot of Tomatoes for canning.
At FRITCHEY'S.
A fine lot of Baking and Eating Apples
At FRITCHEY'S.
Potatoes always for sale
At FRITCHEY'S.
Oranges and Lemons always to be had
At FRITCHEY'S.
Sugars, Coffee, Teas and Syrups, fresh from the city.
At FRITCHEY'S.
Baker's best Family Flour, by the pound, sack or barrel.
At FRITCHEY'S.
Sugar cured Hams, the cheapest in town.
At FRITCHEY'S.
Sugar cured Beef
At FRITCHEY'S.
No. 1 Carbon Oil and Lamps,
At FRITCHEY'S.
Fresh Butter and Eggs always to be had
At FRITCHEY'S.
Altoona, Aug. 14, 1862.

TO THE PUBLIC!—An experience of six months has fully convinced me that the CASH SYSTEM *is the best*, both for merchant and consumer. It enables the merchant to sell at ONE-HALF LESS PROFIT and make more clear money, with less trouble than he can by selling on credit; and the reason is obvious—he gets the money down for everything he wants to sell, and has the use of it immediately.—The consumer also saves by buying for cash, because he gets his merchandise at from 25 to 50 per cent. below what he would have to pay if he bought on credit, or even if he bought at a store which sells on credit. The credit business always loses a certain per centage, which must be made up from cash or prompt monthly payers.

I am determined to do nothing but a CASH BUSINESS, and have but *ONE PRICE* for my Goods.

I have just returned from the cities of New York and Philadelphia with the *largest and cheapest assortment of Goods ever brought to Altoona*. I would first invite attention to my complete selection of DRY GOODS, such as Morianta Silks, Black Silks, Ducals, Reps, Foulards, Schallies, Delaines, Poplins, Debeges, Ginghams, Cambrics, Prints, Brown and Bleached Muslins, Tickings, Checks, Linens, Table Napkins, Table Diapers, Gloves, Hosiery. Also, a fine stock of Cassimeres, Cottonades, Jeans, &c., for men and boys.

A splendid assortment of Boots and Shoes, for ladies, misses, men and boys.

A great variety of CARPETS, ranging in price from 12½ cents upward. Oil-Cloths of different patterns and prices. Window-Shades, of all styles.

Children's WAGONS, from $3.25 upwards. Spring Wagons only $4.25.

Wall Paper and Bordering—a large and entirely new selection, embracing the latest and most beautiful styles of Paper for Halls, Parlors, Offices, Bed-Rooms, &c., ranging in price from 5 cents per bolt, upwards.

GROCERIES.—My stock of Groceries is unsurpassed, being entirely fresh. Best Syrup Molasses, only 60 cents per gallon; 2d class only 50 cents. Sugars at 9, 10, 11 and 11½ cents per lb. Coffee, Tea, Spices, Salt, Fish, Soap, Candles, and everything in that line, at CASH PRICES.

In the QUEENSWARE line, I have the largest stock in town: Wedgewood's celebrated Iron-Stone Tea Sets, forty-six pieces, only $8.87. China Sets complete, only $12.00. Chamber Sets, from $1.25 upward.

In the way of GLASSWARE, I have everything mentionable, such as Fruit Stands, Cake Stands, Jelly Dishes, Preserve Jars, Goblets, Tumblers, &c., &c.

I would respectfully invite the public to call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere, as I feel confident that I can convince them that it is cheaper to buy *for cash* than *on credit*; and also, that my stock is worth an examination.

R. A. O. KERR.
Altoona, April 17, 1862.

MARRIED.

On the 14th inst., by the Rev. C. L. Ehrenfeld, Mr. ROBERT PECK, of Pleasant Valley, Blair Co., to Miss. MARGARET E. DAVIS, of Altoona.

In Birmingham, Huntingdon Co., on the 18th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Houch, Mr. DAVID G. OWENS, of the above place, to Miss HANNAH IRVIN, of Duncansville, Blair County.

DIED:

In this place, on the 22d inst., CHRISTINA, daughter of Stephanus and Barbara Lehner, aged 3 years.

In this place, on the 24th inst., MARIA, daughter of Mr. C. Schlemmer, aged 4 years and 10 months.

On the 24th inst., in this place, MARIA J., daughter of Jacob and Maria Gerhardt, aged 3 years and 5 months.

In Logan township, on Tuesday morning, after a lingering illness, Mr. JAMES ELWAY, in the 58th year of his age.

$1.00 REWARD.—WAS LOST on the Plank Road, between this place and Hollidaysburg, on Saturday afternoon, 23rd inst., a package containing an embroidered white muslin Bosom and Sleeves of a little child's dress. They are of little value to any one but the owner. The finder will receive the above reward and the thanks of the owner by leaving them at this office. [Aug28-1t*

FARMERS! TAKE NOTICE! FARMERS wishing to improve their Stock of Cattle can now have the opportunity of doing so by obtaining the service of a THOROUGH BRED DURHAM BULL, "Captain Viley," and the purchase of a few *thorough bred Durham Heifers*, for sale at Allegheny Furnace, where may be seen (to satisfy doubters as to the advantage of *Improved* stock) 80 head of Kentucky 2 and 3 years old Durham Bullocks that are larger and finer than any 3 and 4 years old of the common stock of this region.
Allegheny Furnace, Aug. 23, 1862.-3t*

GROVER & BAKER'S
Sewing Machines!
HAVING ACCEPTED THE AGENcy for the sale of the above celebrated Machines, we are now prepared to furnish, on short notice, any of the various styles of machines manufactured by this Company, ranging in price from
$40 to $100.
Purchasers of these Machines have the advantage of chosing one making either the celebrated Grover & Baker Stitch, or the Lock Stitch, the only valuable Sewing Machine stitches in practical use. The superiority of these Machines over all others, for family sewing, is now fairly established. The peculiarities of the different styles of Machines will be cheerfully explained to any one wishing to purchase. J. & J. LOWTHER,
Altoona, Aug. 7th-3m. Agents.

C. C. SERVER & SON,
(SUCCESSORS TO THOMAS R. TAYLOR & CO.)
Paper, Envelpe, and Printers' Card
WAREHOUSE,
No. 513, MINOR STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF WRITING, LETTER, NOTE, PRINTING, WRAPPING, MANILLA, TISSUE, SHOE AND HARDWARE PAPERS,
Printers' Cards,
BONNET, BOX AND STRAW BOARDS.
Printers, Blank Book Manufacturers,
Stationers and Storekeepers, will find it to their advantage to CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.
May 1st, 1862.-1y.

A ROUSH, DRUGGIST,
takes this opportunity of returning his thanks to the citizens of this place and vicinity, for the liberal patronage they have bestowed on him, and desires to inform the public in general, that he still continues
At his Old Place of Business,
A few Doors above the Post-Office,
where he is at all times prepared to attend to their wants in his line of business, consisting of
DRUGS, MEDICINES, OILS, PAINTS, PUTTY, VARNISHES, DYE-STUFFS, PERFUMERY, PATENT MEDICINES, EXTRACTS, CARBON OIL AND LAMPS, SWEET-BRIAR PIPES, CHOICE SMOKING TOBACCO.
LIQUORS,
FOR MEDICINAL USE, ALWAYS ON HAND.
Physicains Prescriptions
CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED,
AT ALL HOURS OF THE DAY OR NIGHT
Altoona, Pa., April 17, 1862.

HARDWARE—HARDWARE!
HARDWARE
CHARLES J. MANN,
DEALER IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC HARDWARE,
WOODEN WARE, BROOMS, WINDOW SHADES, DOOR MATS, UPHOLSTERING GOODS, SHOE FINDINGS, COFFIN TRIMMINGS, MOULDERS' TOOLS, BIRD CAGES AND WIRE GOODS, WINDOW GLASS, PUTTY, WHITE LEAD, &C., &C.
☞ Every description of Goods in his line will be furnished at short notice, and at low rates for cash.
His remaining stock of DRY GOODS on hand will be closed out at remarkably low prices, in order to relinquish that branch of the business.
Agent for Wilson's "Telegraph Fodder Cutter."
Altoona, May 29th, 1862.

EVERYBODY CALLS AT JESSE SMITH'S.
when they want fashionable
Hats & Caps.
THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD RESPECTFULLY announce to the citizens of Altoona and surrounding country that he has just returned from the city with his
Spring & Summer Styles of
HATS, CAPS,
MISSES' FLATS, &C.
His Stock of Hats and Caps are of the very best selection, of every style, color and shape, for both old and young.
All he asks is that the people call and examine his stock, and he feels confident that he can send them away rejoicing, if not in the purchase of such an article as they wanted, at the remembrance of having looked upon the handsomest stock of Hats, Caps, Flats, &c., ever exhibited in this town.
Store on Virginia Street, opposite the Lutheran Church.
Oct. 3, 1861. JESSE SMITH.

ONWARD! EVER ONWARD!
STEP BY STEP!
THE UNDERSIGNED DESIRES TO inform his old customers and the public generally that he has this spring gone into the Dry Good business, and has just received a large and entirely new stock of
Dress Goods
For the Ladies, embracing all the latest, prettiest and most FASHIONABLE PATTERNS.
And among which may be found every quality of goods, the names of which it would be too tedious to enumerate.
In the line of pure, fresh and cheap
GROCERIES & PROVISIONS
I will not "knock under" to any of my competitors. In this department I feel sure that I can render satisfaction.
All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for goods, and the highest market price allowed.
Store on the corner of Annie and Heien streets, East Altoona. THOMAS HESLOP.
Altoona, May 22, 1862.

W. M. GORMLY,
WHOLESALE GROCER,
DEALER IN
FLOUR, GRAIN, SEED, BACON, SUGAR-CURED HAMS, MESS PORK, BEEF, CHEESE, IRON, NAILS, WHALE, TANNERS' & CARBON OIL,
NO. 271, LIBERTY STREET,
(*Opposite Eagle Hotel.*)
HAVING PURCHASED THE INTEREST OF HIS LATE partners, will continue the business at the old stand, and will be pleased to receive the patronage of his old friends and customers.
PITTSBURGH, June 5, 1862—3m

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE.—The subscribers offer at Private Sale EIGHT BUILDING LOTS, situate on the top of the hill, above the reservoir of the Altoona Gas & Water Company, being now held as property by the Presbyterian Church. The lots are fifty feet front by 175 feet deep, and will be sold on reasonable terms. Persons wishing to purchase or view these lots will receive all information concerning them by applying to Michael Clabaugh, R. H. McCormick, Alexander McCormick, or Chas. J. Mann, Trustees of Presbyterian Church. [Altoona, April 3, 1862.

DRIED APPLES.—The subscribers have a fine lot of bright yellow DRIED APPLES, bought at much less than market rates, and which they desire to close out, at cost and carriage, without delay.—Persons desiring to purchase, either at wholesale or retail, will find it to their advantage to give us a call.
Altoona, June 26, 1862.] MURPHY & McPIKE.

OUR LADY FRIENDS WOULD DO well to look in upon the choice and chaste assortment of Summer DRESS GOODS now displayed upon the well-filled shelves of MURPHY & McPIKE,
Cor. of Virginia and Caroline sts.
Altoona, June 26, 1862.

A REGULAR MEETING OF THE ALTOONA FAIR VIEW CEMETERY ASSOCIATION will be held on the second Thursday evening of each month, in the Council Room. M. CLABAUGH,
JAS. LOWTHER, President.
Secretary. [May 15-'62]

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.—A large and varied stock of FRESH GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS, just received, and for sale as cheap as the cheapest, at MURPHY & McPIKE'S Store,
Cor. of Virginia and Caroline sts.
Altoona, June 26, 1862.

GREAT WESTERN INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.—Insurance on Real or personal property will be effected on the most reasonable terms by their agents in Altoona at his office in Anna St.
March 17, 1859. JOHN SHOEMAKER, Agent.

MUSIC!—INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN on the Piano-Forte and Melodeon, by Miss M. SHOEMAKER. TERMS, $10 per quarter. No charge for the use of the Instrument. Residence on Catharine Street, West Altoona. [Jan. 16, 1862.-tf.

NEW SUMMER GOODS, of superior style and material, just rec'd at LAUGHMAN'S.

GREAT PILES OF PANTALOONS, for Men and Boys, at LAUGHMAN'S.

MEN AND BOYS' COATS, of every style and color, of good quality, at LAUGHMAN'S.

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF Gent's Model Improved SHIRTS—Cassimere and Muslin Shirts—fine and coarse—white and colored—at LAUGHMAN'S.

AMERICAN
Life Insurance and Trust Co.
COMPANY'S BUILDING Southeast Corner of Walnut and Fourth Streets, Philad'a.

Authorized Capital,	$500,000
Paid up Capital,	250,000
Assets,	1,897,746

Incorporated 1850, by the Legislature of Pennsylvania.
Insures Lives during the Natural life or for short terms, grants annuities and endowments, and makes contracts of all kinds depending on the issues of life.
Policies of Life Insurance issued at the usual mutual rates of other good companies—with profits to the assured—last BONUS January, 1861, being 42 per cent. of all premiums received on mutual policies—at Joint Stock rates, 20 per cent less than the above, or Total Abstinence rates 40 per cent. less than Mutual price. Also, a
NON-FORFEITURE PLAN,
By which a person pays for 5, 7, or 10 years only, when the policy is paid up for LIFE, and nothing more to pay; and should he be unable, or wish to discontinue sooner, the Company will issue a PAID UP POLICY, in proportion to the amount of premium paid, as follows:

On a Policy of $1,000, after payment of	5 Year rates.	7 Year rates.	10 Year rates.
1 Annual Premium, for	$200 00	$142 85	$100 00
2 " " "	400 00	285 70	200 00
4 " " "	800 00	571 40	400 00
6 " " "	——	857 10	600 00
8 " " "	——	——	800 00

ALEXANDER WHILLDIN, President.
SAMUEL WORK, Vice President.
JOHN S. WILSON, Secretary.
BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Alexander Whilldin,	J. Edgar Thomson,
Hon. Jas. Pollock,	Hon. Joseph Allison.
Albert C. Roberts,	Jonas Bowman,
Samuel T. Bodine,	H. H. Eldridge,
George Nugent,	John Aikman,
William J. Howard,	Charles F. Hoskitt,

Samuel Work.
Any further information can be had by applying to the undersigned, who is the authorized agent for Blair County.
July 31, 1862-1y R. A. O. KERR.

LADIES' CHOICE!——PATENT
SELF-TESTING! SELF-SEALING!
FRUIT CANS & JARS!
10,000 HAVE STOOD THE TEST!
Manufactured and sold by HALLER & SAMUEL, sole agents, 459 North Second Street, Philadelphia, and for

Church Directory.

CHURCHES, MINISTERS, &C.

PRESBYTERIAN—Rev. A. D. Gillett, Pastor.—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting in the Lecture Room every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School in same room at 9 o'clock in the morning.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL—Rev. W. Lee Stevenson, Pastor.—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting in the Lecture Room every Wednesday evening, at 7 o'clock.—Sabbath School in same room at 2 o'clock P. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN—Rev. C. L. Bergfeld, Pastor.—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting in the Lecture Room every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock.—Sabbath School in same room at 9 o'clock A. M.

BAPTIST—Rev. A. H. Sunderland, Pastor.—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock A. M.

UNITED BRETHREN—Rev. Samuel Kephart, Pastor. Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting in the Lecture Room every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School in the same room at 9 o'clock in the morning.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL—(No regular Pastor.)—Preaching on Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock A. M.

ENGLISH CATHOLIC—Rev. John Tuigg, Pastor.—Divine services every Sabbath morning at 10½ o'clock and in the afternoon at 3 o'clock. Sabbath School at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

GERMAN CATHOLIC—Rev. ——————, Pastor. —Divine services every Sabbath morning at 10½ o'clock, and in the afternoon at 3 o'clock. Sabbath School at 1 o'clock in the afternoon.

AFRICAN METHODIST—Rev. Alexander Johnson, Pastor.—Preaching every Fourth Sabbath in each month. Prayer Meeting every Friday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

RAIL ROAD SCHEDULE.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, MAY 5, 1862, TRAINS will arrive at and leave Altoona Station as follows:

Express Train,	East arrives	3.20 P. M.,	" leaves	3.40 P. M.,
"	" West "	7.50 A. M.,	"	8.10 A. M.,
Fast "	" East "	12.55 A. M.,	"	1.00 A. M.,
"	" West "	8.05 P. M.,	"	8.30 P. M.,
Mail "	" East "	7.20 A. M.,	"	7.45 A. M.,
"	" West "	6.45 P. M.,	"	7.00 P. M.

The HOLLIDAYSBURG BRANCH connects with Express Train West, and Mail Train East and West.

The THIRD BRANCH TRAIN also makes one trip to Huntingdon—leaving Hollidaysburg at 10.15 A. M.—Altoona at 10.50 P. M.—and arriving at Huntingdon at 1.20 P. M.

RETURNING.—Leaves Huntingdon at 1.20 P. M.—Altoona at 3.15 P. M.—and arrives at Hollidaysburg at 3.45.

ENOCH LEWIS, *Gen'l Supt.*

MAILS CLOSE AND OPEN.

MAILS CLOSE.

Eastern Way	7 15 A. M.
Western Way	7 30 "
Hollidaysburg	7 15 A. M. & 6 30 P. M.
Western Through	7 20 P. M.
Eastern Through	7 20 "

MAILS ARRIVE.

Hollidaysburg	7.30 A. M. & 6 45 P. M.
Western Through	7 30 A. M.
Eastern Through	7 50 "
Western Way	8 20 P. M.
Eastern Way	6 45 "

OFFICE HOURS:—During the week, from 6 45 A. M. till 7 30 P. M. On Sundays, from 7 45 till 9 00 A. M.

GEO. W. PATTON P. M.

MEETINGS OF ASSOCIATIONS.

MOUNTAIN LODGE, No. 281, A. Y. M., meets on third Tuesday of each month, at 7½ o'clock P. M., in the third story of the Masonic Temple.

MOUNTAIN R. A. CHAPTER, No. 189, R. A. C., meets on the first Thursday of each month, at 7½ o'clock P. M., in same room as above.

MOUNTAIN COUNCIL, No. 9, R. & S. M., meets on the first Monday of each month, at 7½ o'clock P. M., in same room as above.

MOUNTAIN COMMANDERY, No. 10, K. T. meets on the fourth Tuesday of each month, at 7½ o'clock P. M., in same room as above.

ALTOONA LODGE, No. 473, I. O. of O. F., meets every Friday evening, at 7½ o'clock, in the third story of Jaggard's Hall.

VERANDA LODGE, No. 532, I. O. of O. F., meets every Monday evening, at 7½ o'clock, in third story of Patton's Building, on Virginia street.

WINNEBAGO TRIBE, No. 35, I. O. R. M., meets every Tuesday evening in the second story of Masonic Temple. Council fire kindled at 7th run 30th breath.

ALTOONA DIVISION, No. 311, S. of T., meets every Saturday evening, at 7 o'clock, in the second story of the Masonic Temple.

STATE OFFICERS.

Governor—Andrew G. Curtin.
Secretary of State—Eli Slifer.
Attorney General—William M. Meredith.
Auditor General—Thomas E. Cochran.
Surveyor General—William L. Wright.
Adjutant General—R. M. Biddle.
State Treasurer—Henry D. Moore.

BLAIR COUNTY OFFICERS.

Judges of the Courts.—President Judge, Hon George Taylor. Associates, Samuel Dean, Adam Moses.
State Senator—Hon. Lewis W. Hall.
Assemblyman—Thaddeus Banks.
Prothonotary—Anthony S. Morrow.
Register and Recorder—Hugh A. Caldwell.
Sheriff—Samuel McCamant. Deputy—John Marks.
District Attorney—Benjamin L. Hewit.
County Commissioners—George L. Cowan, George Koon, James M. Kinkead.
County Surveyor—James L. Gwin.
Treasurer—John McKeage.
Poor House Directors—Peter Good, William Burley, David Ammerch.
County Auditors—A. M. Lloyd, Robt. M. Messimer, L. L. Moore.
Coroner—A. J. Freeman.
Superintendent of Common Schools—John Mitchell.

ALTOONA BOROUGH OFFICERS.

Justices of the Peace—Jacob M. Cherry, John W. Humes.
Burgess—John Allison.
Town Council—A. A. Smyth, Daniel Laughman, John Lloyd, Jacob Bloser, C. E. Hostetter, N. J. Mervine.
Clerk—Woodcock Smith.
Borough Treasurer—Daniel Laughman.
School Directors—H. C. Dern, John Shoemaker, J. B. Hileman, Wm. Snyder, James Lowther, E. A. Beck.
Treasurer of School Board—J. B. Hileman.
Tax Collector—Joseph K. Ely.
Collector of State, County, Borough and School Tax—Jos. K. Ely.
Auditors—John A. Nichols, C. J. Mann, Alex. McCormick
Assessor—Daniel Price.
Assistant Assessors—Jacob Hosser, J. L. Reifsnyder.
Judges of Elections—East Ward—John B. Wertel.
" " West Ward—Michael Clabaugh.
" " North Ward—John Shoemaker.
Inspectors—East Ward—Wm. Rodamar, John Hickey.
" West Ward—Geo. W. Kessler, Jno. Bowman.
" North Ward—Robt. Green, Alex. McCormick

EMPORIUM OF FASHION!!

Virginia St., Altoona, Pa.

D. W. A. BELFORD, Proprietor.

THE PROPRIETOR OF THE "EMPORIUM OF FASHION" would respectfully announce to the public that he has received a large invoice of

CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
VESTINGS,

and a general assortment of

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
Collars, Neck-Ties, Suspenders,
Hosiery, Handkerchiefs,
&c., &c., &c.,

intended for the Spring and Summer trade.

The proprietor of the Emporium invites an examination of his stock, feeling confident that his shelves present a greater variety of plain and fancy goods than can be found elsewhere in the country. An examination will convince any one of this fact.

He has also received the

LATEST FASHION,

and being a perfect "Cutter," he has no hesitancy in saying that he can make up clothing in the fashion, and in a manner that can not fail to prove satisfactory. It has passed into a proverb that

Miller's the very man that can make,
Clothes in the fashion, strong and cheap;
All that have ever tried him yet,
Say that he really cant be beat.

Remember the place, Virginia street, first door above Jaggard's Hall, Altoona, Pa. [April 17, '62.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Philadelphia. For the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, and those Afflicted with Chronic Diseases, and especially the Youth and Middle of the Sexual Organs. Medical advice will be given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon. Valuable remedies in Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the New Remedies employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon Howard Association, No. 2, South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. [June 22, 1862.-1y.

PURE WHITE LEAD AND ZINC Paints, also Chrome, Green, Yellow, Paris Green, dry and ground in oil at [1-tf] KESSLER'S

ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS, Trusses and Shoulder Braces for sale at G. W. KESSLER'S.

DR. WM. B. HURD'S

Dental Remedies

ARE

THE BEST in the WORLD,

INSURING

FINE TEETH

AND

A SWEET BREATH,

AND

CURING TOOTHACHE & NEURALGIA!

Do you wish to be blessed with and admired for PEARLY WHITE and Sound TEETH? Use DR. WM. B. HURD'S UNRIVALLED TOOTH POWDER, warranted free from acid, alkali or any injurious substance. Price, 25 cents per box.

☞ Beware of the ordinary cheap Tooth Powders which whiten but destroy.

Do you wish to be certain that your BREATH is pure, sweet, and agreeable to husband or wife, lover or friends? Use DR. HURD'S CELEBRATED MOUTH WASH.—Price, 37 cents per bottle.

This astringent wash is also the best remedy in the world for CANKER, BAD BREATH, BLEEDING GUMS, SORE MOUTH, etc. It has cured hundreds.

Do you or your children suffer from TOOTHACH? Get DR. HURD'S MAGIC TOOTHACHE DROPS. Price, 15 cents per bottle.

Are you afflicted with NEURALGIA? Get DR. W. B. HURD'S NEURALGIA PLASTERS. The most effective and delightful remedy known.

They do not adhere nor blister, but soothe and charm pain away. Try them. Price, 18 and 37 cents. Mailed on receipt of price.

Do you wish a complete set of DENTAL REMEDIES and a *Treatise on Preserving Teeth?* Get DR. WM. B. HURD'S DENTAL TREASURY, the neatest and most valuable present that one friend can make to another.—Price, $1. Sent by express on receipt of price.

For sale at all the best stores throughout the country.

CAUTION.—As there are dealers who take advantage of our advertisements to impose upon their customers inferior preparations, it is necessary to insist upon having what you call for, and you will GET THE BEST, thoroughly tested, and prepared by an experienced and scientific Dentist, Treasurer of the New York State Dentist's Association, and Vice President of the New York City Dental Society. Address

WM. B. HURD & CO., New York.

DR. HURD'S DENTAL REMEDIES are for sale in this place by G. W. KESSLER.

THE HOUSEKEEPER'S

NEW

Furniture Polish

Prepared from an improved receipe by the proprietor of the "BROTHER JONATHAN POLISH," is certified by all the leading New York Furniture Dealers and Piano-Forte Makers to be the best in the world for removing Scratches, Marks, and Dirt, and restoring a high and lasting gloss to all kinds of Varnished work, from Furniture to Leather. It is cheaper and better than Varnish, dries immediately, and is easily applied. With a piece of Canton Flannel and a bottle or two of this New Furniture Polish, a Housekeeper can work magic in the furniture of a house, and keep it looking like new. Now is the time to "shine up" your Tables, Chairs, Desks, Pianos, Picture Frames, Carriages, etc., and make them look 50 per cent. better. This is true economy. For sale by Furniture Dealers and Storekeepers generally. Price 25 and 50 cents a bottle. Depot No. 1 Spruce Street, New York. ☞ SPECIAL AGENTS WANTED. ADDRESS,

BOX 1972, NEW YORK P. O.

GREAT BOOKS IN PRESS!

THRILLING INCIDENTS

OF THE

Great Rebellion;

—OR—

THE HEROISM OF

Our SOLDIERS & SAILORS.

ILLUSTRATED.

1 VOL., LARGE 12MO. PRICE $1.25.

The critics and the public are right in predicting that this will surpass, in graphic narrative, exciting interest, and extensive popularity, all other histories of the War for the Union. Its theme will be the heroic daring, patient suffering and hair-breadth escapes of our Soldiers and Sailors, and its incidents will form the theme of conversation at innumerable firesides for years to come. It will contain, in addition to its stirring details, the philosophical Analysis of the causes of the War, by John Lathrop Motley, L. L. D., Author of "The Rise of the Dutch Republic," etc., the dates of all the important events from the John Brown raid, and an accurate and revised account of the principal battles, with engravings.

One-third the proceeds of all Subscriptions sent direct to us will be given for the Relief of Disabled Soldiers, and all persons who wish a copy of the work, and also to benefit the soldiers, should send their name and address at once. Also, any officer or private, or person in any section of the country, having knowledge of any heroic act or stirring incident, will oblige us by sending us an account of it.

BOOKSELLERS, POSTMASTERS, and CANVASSING AGENTS will be furnished with a Subscription Prospectus, on application to the Publishers.

☞ A liberal commission given to Soldiers desiring to act as Agents in taking subscriptions.

II.

THE HISTORY

OF

American Manufactures,

FROM 1608 TO 1860.

BY DR. J. LEANDER BISHOP. 2 VOLS., 8mo,
Vol. I. now ready. Vol. II. nearly ready.

This is probably the largest and most important work now in the American press.

We have also just published new editions of the following useful and popular books:

THE BUSINESS MAN'S

LEGAL ADVISER;

Or, How to Save Money, by Conducting Business according to Law, as expounded by the best and latest Authorities. 400 pp., sheep. Price $1.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR INDUSTRY;

OR,

1000 CHANCES TO MAKE MONEY.

Cloth, $1. This has been re-published in England.

Every business Man and clerk should have these books. They will pay the buyer a hundred fold. Every parent should get them for their sons.

All these books are mailed, postpaid, on receipt of price. We pay particular attention to mailing books, wrapping them carefully, and will procure and send, postpaid, any book anywhere, on receipt of publishers' price and six stamps. Address

FREEDLEY & CO.,
Tribune Buildings, New York.

PIANOS!

PERSONS WHO WISH TO BUY a Piano of the best makers will be shown how they can save a handsome sum in the purchase, if they address

PIANO,
Care of JOY, COE & CO., Publishers' Agents,
NEW YORK, P. O.

Nov. 21, 1861-1y.

ONWARD! ONWARD!!

EXCELSIOR OUR MOTTO!

NOW OPEN

On the corner of Branch and Annie Streets,

EAST ALTOONA,

AN ENTIRELY

NEW STOCK OF GOODS!

HAVING DISPOSED OF THE entire stock of old goods in the above stand at auction, we desire to say to the public that we have just opened out an

ENTIRELY NEW STOCK

to which we invite the attention of the public. We are determined to sell at the

VERY LOWEST PRICES.

Our stock embraces a large and complete assortment of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

consisting, in part, of plain and fancy Silks, all-wool Delaines, Alpacas, Challie Delaines, plain and figured Berege, Lawns, Ginghams, Ducals, De Barge, Travelling Dress Goods, and all the

LATEST STYLE PRINTS.

Men's Wear.

We have received a large and well selected stock of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS, such as Cloths, plain and fancy Cassimeres, Cashmerets, Tweeds, Jeans, Corduroys, Beaver Teens, Velvet Cords, and other fashionable goods for men and boys.

WHITE GOODS.

Irish Linen, Cambrics, Victoria Lawns, plain and dotted Swiss, Bobinets, Edgings, &c.

We have a large a sortment of Ladies' Needlework Collars and Sets, Dress Trimmings, Ribbons, Gloves, Gauntlets, Mitts, Hosiery, Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs, Neck Ties, Veils, &c. Also, Ticking, Checks, bleached and unbleached Muslins, Cotton and Linen Diaper, Crash, &c.

Also, a fine assortment of

SPRING SHAWLS.

We have received a large lot of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

LADIES' GAITERS.

HATS & CAPS, SHAKER BONNETS, &c.,

which we are determined to sell cheaper than ever.

QUEEENSWARE,

CEDAR AND WILLOW-WARE.

HARDWARE,

Groceries, Flour,
Bacon, Cheese,
Syrups, Molasses,
Mackerel, Herring,
Carbon Oil, Fish Oil,
Drugs and Medicines,

and, in fact, everything usually kept in a first-class Store.

☞ As we make our purchases almost entirely for cash, and as we will sell for

CASH ONLY,

AND KEEP NO BOOKS, it will enable us to sell Goods at very moderate prices; and by fair dealing and strict attention to business we hope to secure a liberal share of public patronage.

GEIS & CO.

Altoona, April 15, 1862-tf

NORTH WARD AHEAD!

NEW SPRING and SUMMER GOODS AT OLD PRICES.

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform the citizens of Altoona and surrounding country that he has just returned from the east, where he has been selecting his stock of Spring and Summer Goods, which for style, quality and Price cannot be surpassed in this neck of country. His stock is much larger than heretofore, and, as it is quite an object in these war-exciting times for every one to purchase where they can get the BEST article at the LOWEST PRICE, he would say that he can and will sell AS LOW, if not A LITTLE LOWER THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE in this place. He wishes all to call and see his stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he feels confident he can offer inducements which will DEFY COMPETITION. His stock consists of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

MEN AND BOYS' SUMMER WEAR,

LADIES' AND MISSES' DRESS SHOES.

MEN AND BOYS' BOOTS AND SHOES,

MEN AND WOMEN'S HOSE, HATS AND CAPS.

Ginghams, Lawns, Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, Dried Peaches and Dried Apples, Plain and Sugar-cured Hams, &c., &c., &c.

He will sell the AMERICAN PRINTS at 12½ cents.
FAST MADDER COLORS. 10 "
FANCY DELAINES, from 12½ to 25 "
Fine Bleached MUSLINS yard wide. 12½ "
" " ¾ " 10 "
" " ⅞ " 6¼ "
Heavy Unbl'ched " yard " 12½ "
" " ¾ " 8 and 10 "
LAWNS, from 8 to 15 "
LADIES' SLIPPERS, from 40, to 50 "
" Fine, French, Sewed, Heeled BOOTERS. $1 25
" Pegged " 1 00
MEN'S CALF BOOTS, " 2 75
" GOAT " 2 50
BOYS' GOAT, (Nos. 4 and 5,) 1 50
MEN AND BOYS' OXFORD TIES, from 75 cents to 1 00
MEN'S CALF MORROES, 1 00
All sizes of MISSES' & CHILDREN'S SHOES, very low.

GROCERIES Rio Coffee at 20 cents, White Sugar 11 and 12½ cents, Brown Sugar from 7 to 10 cts.; Best Honey and Lovering's Syrup, at 80 cts.; Sugar House Molasses, 40 cts.; Baking Molasses, 31 to 40 cts.; together with Cedar and Willow Ware; Flour, Feed, &c., and all other articles of Goods just as low as any other house can sell. Please call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere.

J. A. SPRANKLE.

Altoona, May 1, 1862.] North Ward.

GROCERY AND PROVISION

STORE,

Annie Street, East Altoona, a few doors above Branch Street.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS JUST RECEIVED a large and fresh stock of GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, &c., which he will sell at prices equally as low as his competitors. His stock consists of

FLOUR, FEED,
BACON, HAMS,
FISH, SALT,
POTATOES, COFFEE.
SUGAR, TEA.
SPICES, CRACKERS.
CHEESE, TUBS.
BRUSHES,
BUCKETS, BROOMS.
RAISINS, LEMONS,
ORANGES, FIGS,
DATES, COMBS,
SOAPS, KNIVES,
BUTTER, EGGS,
CONFECTIONERIES, DRIED FRUIT,
AND DRUGS OF ALL KINDS.

I invite the public to call and examine my stock, as I am determined to please in quality and price.

May 8, 1862-tf WM. H. PERCIVAL.

WM. S. BITTNER,

Dental Surgeon,

OFFICE IN MASONIC TEMPLE, next door to the Post Office.

J. G. ADLUM,

Notary Public,

ALTOONA, BLAIR CO., PA.

Can at all times be found at the store of J. B. Hileman.

October 1, 1857.

[$25] EMPLOYMENT! [$75

AGENTS WANTED!

We will pay from $25 to $75 per month, and all expenses, to active Agents, or give a commission. Particulars sent free. Address Erie Sewing Machine Company, R. JAMES, General Agent, Milan, Ohio.

Sept. 12-1y.]

LEVI'S PREPARATION FOR EXterminating RATS, MICE, ROACHES, ANTS, and Bed-bugs without danger in its use under any circumstances for sale at the Drug Store of G. W. KESSLER.

Jan. 24, [56-tf]

ALL STYLES CARPETING AND Oil-Cloths can be found at LAUGHMAN'S.

SAMUEL I. FRIES.....STEPHEN WINTERS

STOVES,

TIN AND SHEET-IRON WARE.

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD RESPECTFULLY announce to the citizens of Altoona and vicinity that they have just received a large supply of STOVES *of all Patterns*, such as Cook, Parlor, Office and Shop Stoves, which he will sell at the most reasonable prices. A large supply will always be kept on hand

TIN AND SHEET-IRON WARE, in great variety, always on hand.

ROOFING & SPOUTING

put up on short notice.

They have also attached a copper-smithing room to their establishment and will keep on hand an assortment of copper and brass kettles, &c.

All kinds of job work promptly attended to.

HARDWARE.

The subscribers have added Hardware to their line of business, and are now prepared to supply anything in the Hardware and Cutlery line, such as Handsaws, Axes, Augers, Adzes, Chisels, Squares, Rules, Hammers, Planes, Hinges, Locks, Latches, Files, Knives and Forks, Spoons, &c., &c., all of which they offer on the most reasonable terms.

☞ Persons wishing anything in the Hardware line are requested to call and examine their stock.

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

☞ Store on Annie street, between Harriet and Adeline streets, East Ward, and on Virginia street, opposite Kessler's Drug Store, West Ward.

FRIES & WINTERS.

Altoona, Feb. 3d, 1862.

HEAD QUARTERS

FOR THE CHEAPEST AND BEST

Spring & Summer Goods!!!

J. B. HILEMAN has just received a large and well selected stock of Goods, consisting of Cloths, Plain and Fancy Cassimeres, Satinetts, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Beaverteens, Blue Drilling, and all other kinds of Goods for

MEN AND BOYS' WEAR,

together with a grand and magnificent assortment of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

Such as Black and Fancy Silks, Challies, Berages, Brilliants, Lawns, Delaines, Chintzes, De Beges, Crapes, Prints, Crape and Stella Shawls, Mantillas, Undersleeves and Hosiery, Bonnets and Ribbons, Collars, Hand Kerchiefs, Kid Gloves, Hooped Skirts, Shirting, Lace Mitts, &c., &c.

ALSO,

Tickings, Checks, Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, Cotton and Linen Table Diaper, Crash, Nankeen, &c.

BOOTS AND SHOES, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, WOOD AND WILLOW WARE, OIL CLOTHS, CARPETS, &C.

GROCERIES.

Our stock of Groceries is more extensive than ever, and consists of Rio and Java Coffee, Crushed, Loaf and N. O. Sugars; Green, Y. H. and Black Teas; Molasses, Soaps, Candles, Salt, Fish, &c.

Thankful to the public for the very liberal patronage heretofore received, he hopes by strict attention to business, and an endeavor to please, to merit a continuance of the same.

☞ Call and examine his stock, and you will be convinced that he has the best assortment and cheapest Goods in the market.

☞ Country Produce of all kinds taken in exchange for Goods at market prices.

Altoona, April 4, 1862.

POKED OUT AGAIN!

The undersigned would respectfully solicit the patronage of the citizens of Altoona and vicinity, as he has again opened out

AT HIS OLD STAND,

on Virginia st., a few doors below the Sup't's Office,

with an entirely new and fresh supply of

PROVISIONS AND GROCERIES,

such as

FLOUR, BACON, FISH, SALT, POTATOES, CHEESE, CORN-MEAL, MILL-FEED OATS, RYE, CORN.

TEAS of all kinds, COFFEE, SUGAR, SYRUPS, BAKING MOLASSES, TOBACCO, SEGARS, DRIED FRUIT, SOAP, CANDLES, BROOMS, BRUSHES, Crockery, Wooden and Willow Ware, Stationery, Notions, Candies, &c. Also a large stock of

LIQUORS!

All the above goods will be sold, Wholesale or Retail, at the lowest prices. Come one—come all! See for yourselves, and be convinced. No charge for examining my stock. LOUIS PLACK.

April 17, '62-tf.

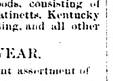
FARMERS TAKE NOTICE.—The undersigned is about starting a Tannery, and wishes to buy or trade for

400 CORDS

of good ROCK OAK BARK, and also for HIDES, for which the highest market price will be paid.

Altoona, April 17, '62-tf. LOUIS PLACK.

EXCHANGE HOTEL.—THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform the public that he has recently refitted the above Hotel, and is now prepared to accommodate his friends and patrons in a comfortable manner, and he



will spare no pains in making it an agreeable home for all sojourners. His Table will always be luxuriously supplied from the markets of the country and cities, and his Bar filled with liquors of choice brands. His charges are as reasonable as those of any other Hotel in the place, and he feels satisfied they can not be complained of by those who favor him with their custom. Expecting to receive a share of public patronage, and fully intending to deserve it, he throws open his house to the public and invites a trial.

I have just received a stock of No. 1 French Brandy, for medicinal purposes.

Also a large stock of excellent Wines, for medicinal purposes, together with a lot of the best old Rye Whiskey to be found in the country.

Altoona, May 27, 1859.-1y] JOHN BOWMAN.

$30. EMPLOYMENT! $100.

Commercial Agents Wanted

TO SELL GOODS FOR THE

ADAMS

(A NEW ENGLAND)

MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

We will give a commission of one hundred per cent. on all goods sold by our Agents, or we will pay wages at from $20 to $100 per month and pay all necessary expenses. For particulars address (with stamp)

CHAS. RUGGLES, Gen'l Agent,
For the Adams Manufacturing Co. DETROIT, MICH.
May 8, 1862-1y

COAL.

NOW IS THE TIME FOR EVERY family to get in their supply of coal for the Winter, and the subscribir would therefore inform the citizens of Altoona and vicinity, that he is prepared to supply them, on short notice, with a superior article of ANTHRACITE and ALLEGHENY BITUMINOUS COAL. He will sell it by the Train, Car, or Cart Load, or by the bushel, delivered at the door of the purchaser.

☞ Yard on the North side of the Railroad—upper end of Altoona Yard. H. R. MYERS.

July 25, 1861.-tf.

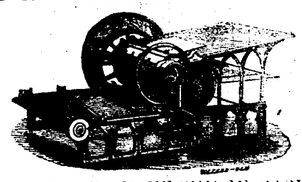
BLAIR COUNTY INSURANCE AGENCY.—The undersigned, Agent of the Blair County Mutual Fire Insurance Company, is at all times ready to insure against loss or damage by fire, *Buildings, Merchandize, Furniture and Property*, of every description, in town or country, at as reasonable rates as any Company in the State. Office with Bell, Johnston, Jack & Co. T. CALDWELL, *Agent.*

Jan. 27, '59-tf

CAMPBELL'S

SIX HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLAR

NEWSPAPER PRESS.



FOR THE ABOVE SUM IN CASH

I will furnish one of my superior NEWSPAPER PRESSES, that can be driven by hand with ease at the rate of

SEVEN HUNDRED SHEETS PER HOUR,

on any kind of a job from a colored poster down, and do its work as well as any cylinder Press in the world.

Bed 31 X 46 inches, rolls a form 27 x 44 inches with two rollers, weighs, boxed for shipment, 4200 lbs, and can be put up and set running by any ordinary printer.

There is included with the Press, one rubber blanket, two sets roller-stocks, and two roller-moulds.

Boxing and carting, $25 extra.

I have issued a specimen dodge on this press, in pamphlet form, containing a cut of it, and will take great pleasure in sending a copy to those who have not received it, on the receipt of a paper from them.

Any publisher inserting this advertisement, to the amount of $10, and sending me a paper containing it, will be allowed the amount of their bill towards payment on one of my presses, if ordered after one year from September 1, 1861. If ordered within one year, $20 will be allowed for the bill. If ordered within six months $30 will be allowed. And if within three months, $40 will be allowed for the bill.

THESE ARE WAR TIMES AND WAR PRICES.

You will find it for your interest to communicate directly with me, as I warrant the press to be all I represent it, which your merchant can easily find out for you if you are a total stranger in New York. For further particulars please address A CAMPBELL.

No. 16, Spruce street, N. Y.

Sept. 19, 1861.

PATENT KEROSENE OR CARBON OIL LAMPS!

Unrivalled in Beauty, Simplicity Safety or Economy.

Any person desiring to obtain the very best and cheapest portable light within their reach, should call at the store of the undersigned and examine these Lamps before purchasing elsewhere, and we pledge ourselves to demonstrate

1st. That NO ACCIDENT can occur by explosion.
2d. That they emit no offensive odor while burning.
3d. That they are very easily trimmed.
4th. That they are easily regulated to give more or less light.
5th. That they burn entirely free from smoke.
6th. That the light is at least 50 per cent. cheaper than any other light now in common use.

These lamps are admirably adapted for the use of Students, Mechanics, Seamstresses, Factories, Halls, Churches, Stores, Hotels, and are highly recommended for family use.

The burner of the Carbon Oil Lamp can be attached to old side, hanging and table fluid and oil lamps, at a small expence, and will answer every purpose of a new lamp.

We guarantee perfect satisfaction in all cases.

Aug. 19, 1858-tf. G. W. KESSLER.

JACOB SNYDER, TAILOR,

The Hero of One Hundred Fits per Month!

I would respectfully set forth my claim to public attention, as a Fashionable Tailor as follows:

Because I keep an excellent assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings and Trimmings, which, when examined always please.

Because my work is made up in a manner that takes down the country and gives all my customers a city appearance.

Because I am not inferior as a Cutter to the best to be found anywhere.

Because long experience in my business gives me entire control over it, and I am not dependant upon any one to fit me out of the suds.

Because I am still on the sunny side of forty, and therefore my taste as a Cutter and workman unimpaired.

Call on me, in the corner room of the "Brant House." Give me a trial and you will go away pleased.

Altoona, May 26-3m JACOB SNYDER.

Stoves, Tin and Sheet Iron Ware.

SPOUTING, &C.

S. RICE WOULD RESPECTfully inform the citizens of Altoona and vicinity that he keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of *Cooking, Parlor, Office and Shop Stoves*, of all styles, to suit the wants of all, which he will sell at low prices, on reasonable terms.

He also keeps on hand a large stock of *Tin and Sheet-Iron Ware*, consisting of all articles for culinary purposes—*Coal Scuttles, Store Pipe, &c.*

He has also purchased the right of sale in Blair county, of R. V. JONES'

IMPROVED SAUSAGE STUFFER,

an invention which needs only to be seen to be appreciated, and should be possessed by every farmer, butcher or those requiring such a machine.

☞ Particular attention paid to putting up SPOUTING, either in town or country. Spouting painted and put up on the most reasonable terms. [april 14, 1859-1y

GROCERY, PROVISION AND WHOLESALE LIQUOR STORE.

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD INform the public that he has purchased the interest of A. MILLIROS in the Grocery and Provision Store heretofore kept by them on Virginia street, below Caroline St., where he will continue the business, and will keep constantly on hand a large supply of

FLOUR, HAMS, SHOULDERS, SIDES
DRIED BEEF, FISH, SALT, MOLASSES, COFFEE, TEA.
SUGAR, SPICES, CONFECTIONARIES.

and everything usually kept in Grocery and Provision Stores, all of which he receives fresh from the eastern and western cities, and will sell at the most reasonable prices.

Having recently obtained license to sell liquor by wholesale, I will keep constantly on hand a large assortment of liquors of the best qualities to be had.

I respectfully solicit a share of public custom.

July 12, 1861-tf.] J. BERKOWITZ.

MORE GOOD NEWS!

The undersigned has just received from the East a large and varied assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

consisting of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND

VESTING,

material for

FINE AND COARSE

OVERCOATS,

material for

BOYS' CLOTHING,

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS,

such as Undershirts, Drawers, Suspenders, Neck-ties, Handkerchiefs &c., &c., all of which will be sold at the lowest prices.

All work ordered will be made up in the very best style, according to the latest fashions, on short notice.

Nov. 1, 1869-tf THOMAS ELWAY.

SOMETHING NEW.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS JUST returned from the east where he has purchased a very large and fine stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES,
BROGANS, GAITERS, &C.,

which he is prepared to offer to the citizens of Altoona and vicinity at very low prices. Having purchased direct from the manufacturers for cash, he is prepared to sell at prices that will defy competition. All that he asks is that the people will call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ BOOTS and SHOES made to order on the most reasonable terms. Also, repairing promptly attended to.

Don't forget the place, two doors below Post Office.

Jan. 3, 1861. M. THOMPSON, *Agent.*

OYES! O YES!—GENTLEMEN draw nigh and hear. JOSEPH P. TROUT announces to the public, that he is ready to discharge his duty as an Auctioneer whenever called upon. [jan. 2 '56.

HARDWARE OF ALL DESCRIPtions just received and for sale by

Oct. 15-tf J. B. HILEMAN

BELGIUM CANARY BIRDS FOR SALE. Apply to G. W. FISHER, Portrait Painter, Altoona, Pa. [June 19-3t.

PLAIN & FANCY VESTS, of every size and style at LAUGHMAN'S.

DO YOU WANT A HAT OR CAP, cheap or fine?—go to LAUGHMAN'S.

HUTTER'S

STATE CAPITOL

Book Bind